

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

SEPT. 1912

Perfumer Publishing Co.,
80 Maiden Lane, New York.



Designed, Embossed
and Lithographed by
The
Buedingen
Box & Label
Co.



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and
200 BROADWAY,
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SEE PAGE X

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MUST BE A REASON FOR IT

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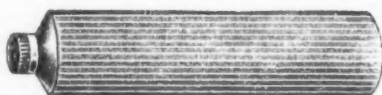
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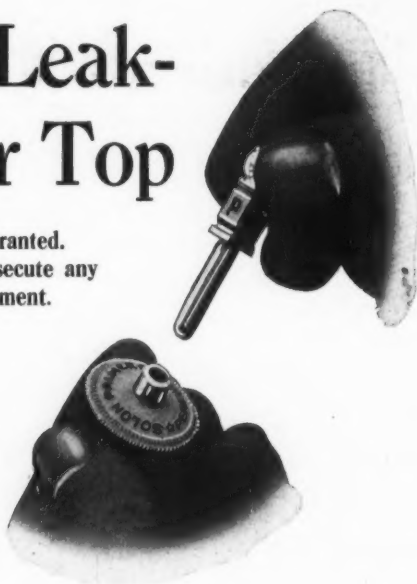
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Standard Perfume and Flavoring Materials



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Friendly industrial rivalry greatly promotes business activity—it is the life of trade. During the Congress we had the pleasure of welcoming a number of representatives of our industry from abroad and as they now scatter to all sections of the globe let us hope that they will take back to their native lands a feeling of good will and pleasant memories of their sojourn in America.

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Synfleur Scientific Laboratories

Established 1899

Alois von Isakovics, Proprietor
Monticello, New York, U. S. A.



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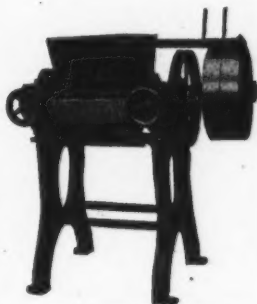
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With these you can produce any desired rose effect.

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XII

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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

XIII

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OUR line of artificial Jasmins is unexcelled. We have products to answer every requirement.

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[SEE OPPOSITE AND NEXT PAGE]

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XIV

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

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Oils Bay, Lemon, Orange, Rosemary, etc. These Terpeneless Essential Oils are manufactured by a new process of our own, and are far superior to other makes.

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Oils Bergamot, Neroli, Rose, Ylang Ylang.

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Beeswax perfume, Benzylacetate, Geraniol, Hyacinth, Muguet, Nerolin, Trefol.

FLOWER OILS, Free of Alcohol and Fatty Substances

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All bottles must bear our trade mark

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Absolutely Natural

Best Possible Quality

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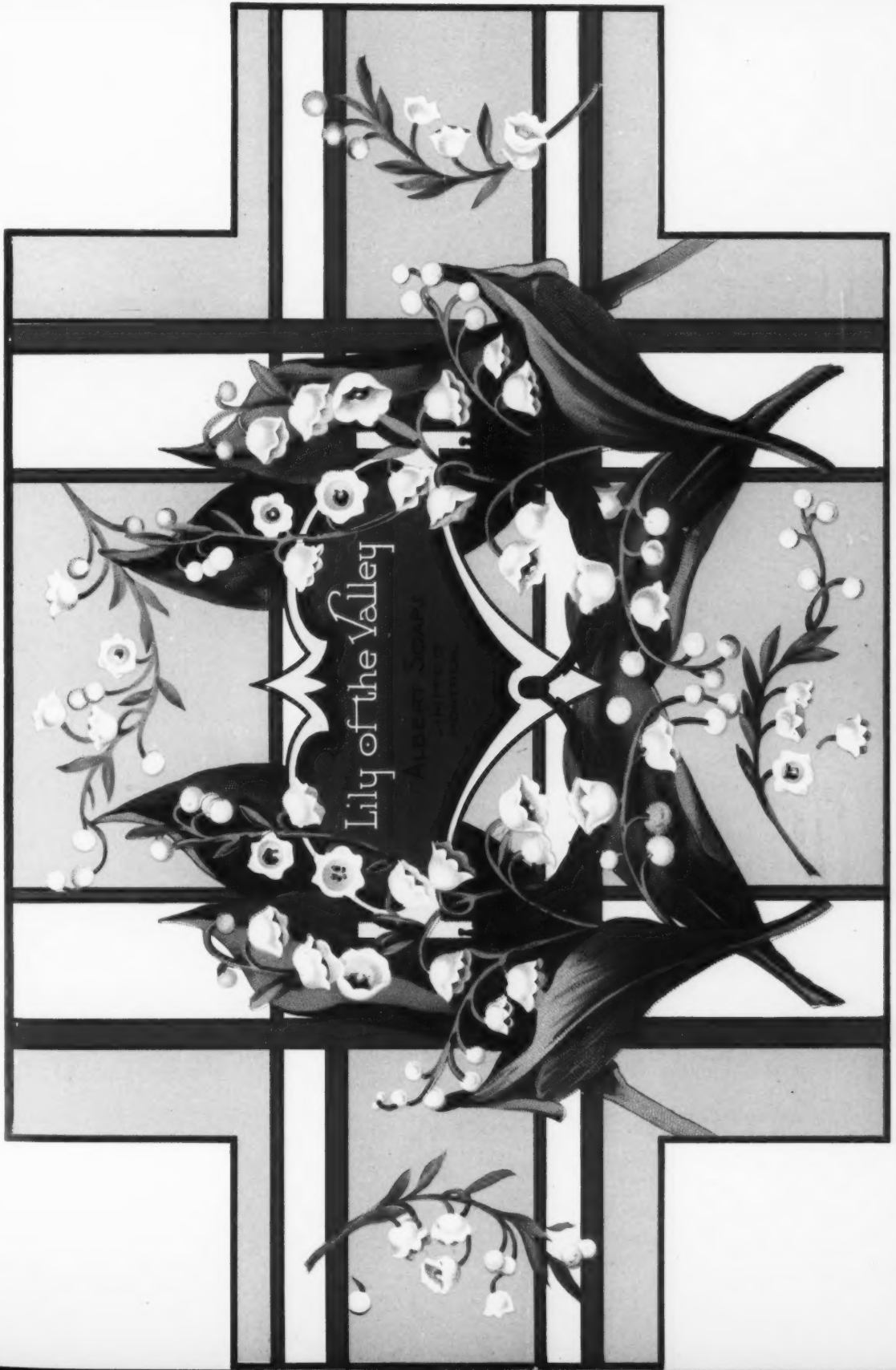
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Nearest to the
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¶ Surely you are interested in good work at any price.
Surely you want good work if you can buy it at
reasonable prices.

¶ See this insert and outside cover of this journal and
consult us in regard to prices.



SOAP BOXES

¶ Plain or Fancy. Always well made.

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Grasse (A. M.) France

Absolute Essence

ROSE

Contains all the odor principles of the flower.
Indispensable in the best Rose perfumes.
For twelve years the acknowledged peer of all Rose flower products.
Samples furnished on application.

We are the Exclusive Selling Agents for United States and Canada of
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DAMASCENAL (Oil of Rose, Artificial)—ROSE Rouge
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BERGAMOT Synthetic GERANIUM Synthetic LAVENDER Synthetic

Faithful reproductions of the Natural Oils. Prompt consideration of these
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American Branch, 18 Cedar St., New York

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Established 1820

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Natural Perfumery Products

The ORIGINAL
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Presented in liquid form, entirely soluble in Alcohol.

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Greatest problem solved-Cheap & Good.

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No vegetable wax-Absolutely natural product,
 They are worthy of a trial-Samples on application.

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 18 Cedar Street, **NEW-YORK-CITY.**

Established 1820

ROURE-BERTRAND FILS

GRASSE (A.M.) France.

ABSOLUTE FLOWER ESSENCES

They are the perfect and complete odoriferous principles of each flower extracted directly from the flowers in a state of absolute purity, all of the insoluble vegetable waxes having been eliminated.

In the year 1900, after many years of untiring labor and scientific research regardless of expense, Absolute Flower Essences were perfected by us and exhibited in the Paris Universal Exposition of that same year, where we were awarded the Grand Prize. Reference was made in our Scientific Bulletin, October, 1900, to these then new products. We presented them immediately to the perfumery trade, and they inaugurated at once a new era in the perfumery business in every country of the world.

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The growing success of these Original Absolute Flower Essences, and later of our Absolute Flower Essences Colorless, has proved to be a temptation to imitators, hence during the last few years, so-called similar products bearing a large variety of names have appeared on the market, some even venturing to appropriate our trade names, but the genuine and original Absolute Flower Essences made by us have never been equalled, and it is still a fact that their "Imitation is sincere flattery," but useless competition.

We shall make no change whatever in our original Absolute Flower Essences, for the reason that they are at present being used for the preparation of the very finest perfumery articles throughout the world, notwithstanding their higher price, it being impossible to produce any finer flower products for the highest grade perfumes.

While having every possible reason for being satisfied with the world-wide success of our Absolute Flower Essences, we have nevertheless continued our scientific study of the process of production, the principal object in view being an increase of output and a saving in the solvents, both of which factors would allow of a reduction in the prices of the finished products.

Two years of effort and labor in this direction have accomplished most satisfactory results and we now have great pleasure in announcing our new line of NEO-ABSOLUTES, which name indicates the relationship between these new Essences and the original Absolute Flower Essences first brought out; but they will not, neither are they intended to supplant or to supersede our original Absolute Flower Essences, but they will be used to great advantage where cost of raw materials is an important factor.

But having by a long series of scientific studies and experiments succeeded in producing Absolute Flower Essences in a form which is novel, exceedingly good and less expensive, we believe that the American Perfumery trade having already favored us with such a liberal patronage for our original Absolute Flower Essences will be as desirous to investigate the merits of our new line of NEO-ABSOLUTES as are our other clients throughout the world.

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ESTABLISHED 1884

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SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR

BERTRAND FRÈRES

ESTABLISHED 1858

Grasse, France

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“ “ THYME
(White or Red)

“ “ ROSEMARY

“ “ VETIVERT

“ “ BOIS DE ROSE
(Femelle)

“ “ NEROLI PÉTALES

ETC., ETC.

FLORAL CONCRETES
(Solid or Liquid)

ROSE JASMIN

TUBEROSE

ORANGE CASSIE

VIOLET

RESEDA—JONQUILLE

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Ch. Bagaroff
& Fils

Petcheff & Co.

Sopote and Philippopoli, Bulgaria

OTTO OF ROSE
ORIGINAL CONTAINERS

These firms are the largest
shippers of rose oil from Bulgaria.

Write us for samples and
prices.

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& Co., Hamburg,
Germany

ALL
SYNTHETICS



Trade Mark

BEST
QUALITY

ERGAMIL 100%

This is the aromatic principle of Geranium Oil
in crystallized form. It is of surprising strength
and agreeable character.

Will perfume 100 lbs. of soap for 11c. Cheaper
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Citronella oil, etc.

Durable against alkali and will not discolor.

TERPINEOL
HELIOTROPIN CRYSTALS
GERANIUM LEAVES (Extra Strong)
SAFROL



WE DON'T MAKE SOAP
BUT
WE CAN MAKE SOAP SELL
Our labels and wrappers
tell the story.
THE HENDERSON LITHOGRAPHING CO.
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Let us
show you.

The American Standard For High Grade Bottles

Our perfume bottles have been leaders in style,
design and quality for over 20 years.

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Quality goods for quality people.

Good goods are worthy of a good package.

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For Perfumers, Manufacturing
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STEARIC ACID SPERMACE
WHITE WAX CERESINE
TALC

Buyers will find our qualities
quite to their liking and our
prices as low as are asked for
merchandise of equal quality in
any market.

Essential Oils, Synthetics, Chemical Derivatives, Vanilla,
Coumarin, Heliotropine, Musk, Carbonate Magnesia, Vanilla
Beans, Tonka Beans, Alcohol, Columbian Spirits, Floral Spirits.

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THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
TEN CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1912.

VOL. VII., No. VII.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY

80 Maiden Lane.

LOUIS SPENCER LEVY, President and Treasurer, } 80 Maiden Lane

JOSEPH S. MENLINE, Secretary, - - } New York.

Entered as Second-class Matter March 22d, 1907, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., Under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

The United States and Possessions, -	\$ 1.00 A Year
Canada and Mexico, - - - -	1.50 " "
Foreign, - - - - -	2.00 " "

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, W. A. Bradley, 472 West 43d St., New York; Secretary, A. D. Henderson, 31 Park Place, New York.

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THE CONGRESS OF CHEMISTS.

The Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which was held this month in Washington and New York, was largely attended by prominent scientists, and, generally speaking, was a great success from various points of view. Our readers, however, will be disappointed to observe the small number of papers presented on essential oils and soaps. The essential oil papers were divided between two sections, instead of being considered in one section, causing inconvenience that was unnecessary, but those present at the sessions made the best of the circumstances and the discussions were thoughtful and illuminating. In this issue we follow closely all of the essential oil discussions, our report being written by experts on the subjects treated, and the chronicle of the Congress printed in subsequent pages will prove quite as informative for our readers as though they had been personally present in the sections.

The general success of the Congress will have a favorable effect, with scarcely a doubt, upon the proposal made by France to other nations for establishing a world's court to consider chemical problems. No formal representations have been received by the American Bureau of Chemistry, but these may be expected in due time. The Seventh Congress of Applied Chemistry three years ago appointed a commission to outline a plan for the unification of methods for the analysis of food, blazing the way for such a tribunal as now is suggested by France. This report, however, merely dealt with the scientific and not the legal phase of the question. It is probable that eventually there will be a world's court of chemistry of the scope desired by France, and steps toward that end should be encouraged.

A very important forward step has been taken in the adoption of the resolution requesting the International Commission Congress of Applied Chemistry to organize an international committee to report to the Ninth International Congress, recommending a series of uniform and reliable tests for the more important volatile oils.

As brought out in the discussion on two papers of this subject, the principal difficulty to be overcome is to secure general agreement among essential oil chemists as to what is a pure essential oil. Standards are hard to define, as there is considerable normal variation in admittedly pure oils. Ideal conditions will, of course, not be reached until all the constituents of essential oils are known and can be readily identified. Not only this, but the derivation of those constituents must be readily determinable. Progress is being made all the time and we believe the casual buyer of essential oils is safer today than he ever was before.

When this question of uniformity in standards and methods of analysis was first brought up, we suggested that it be discussed at the Chemical Congress just closed, and we are consequently very glad to have been of assistance toward this very important progressive step.

PERFUMERY PUBLICITY.

Renewed attention to the necessity for proper and systematic publicity in the American perfumery industry is aroused by recent publications in newspapers in which statements have been made that are not only detrimental to trade, but which are conspicuous for their variance from the facts. A case in point is the following item:

A FAMINE IN PERFUME.

**Essence of Violets Will Cost \$20,000 a Kilogram—
Due to Bad Weather.**

Special Cable to the New York Times.

PARIS, August 31.—The essence of Oriental roses will be the perfume most in vogue next Winter, the announcement having just been made that, owing to the exceptionally good season, its average price this year will be only \$500 a kilogram (two pounds three ounces).

On the other hand, the phenomenally cold and wet Summer in Europe, with the absence of any sunshine, will, it is also stated, make other scents so dear as to be out of reach of all but millionaires.

The pure essence of violet will not be obtainable for less than \$20,000 a kilogram, while mignonette perfume, which has lately been very much in fashion in Paris, will come second at the price of \$8,000 for the same quantity.

In consequence of this scent famine, there is expected to be an enormous increase in the sale of artificial perfumes extracted from coal, and a huge demand will, it is believed, probably cause important improvements in this industry.

With a view to clearing the atmosphere the Editor sent a letter to the *Times*, which is reproduced below, chiefly because it shows how similar articles can be answered by perfumers whose local papers may be led into making similar erroneous statements:

CHARM OF FRENCH LABEL.

Reader Deprecates American Deference in Perfumery Matters.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In last Sunday's *Times* there appeared a special cable from Paris which is below the standard of accuracy that obtains in the columns of your

esteemed journal. There is no need to go to France or any other country of production for reliable information on perfumery matters, for there are no statements regarding crop conditions, etc., that are not promptly known by the American importers of raw perfume materials and the American perfume manufacturers. Exactly the same materials come to this country as are found in the wholesale markets of France and of every other country where perfume is manufactured in any quantity, but to the American reader, especially the American woman, there seems to be some indefinable charm about anything with a French label.

The cold and wet Summer that has prevailed all over Europe has had practically nothing to do with the flower crops, for the reason that violets are gathered in February, and all the remaining flowers, excepting jasmine and tuberose, are gathered and distilled by the early part of July. Many of the crops have been meagre, because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Otto of Rose, a Bulgarian production, has had an abnormally small yield, with the result that the price all over the world is \$12 to \$16 an ounce, depending on brand and quality. This price is about 50 per cent. higher than last year, but as this produce is liable to very violent fluctuations, there is no special significance attached to the rise, for next year the price may drop to \$5 an ounce.

Violet and other essences are not higher than last year, and the highest quotation in this market for essence of violet, for instance, is \$2,500 a kilogram, as against \$20,000, the figure that you quote. Most of the flower essences run about \$130 a kilogram.

Oil of geranium, used principally for perfuming toilet soaps, is considerably higher, and this factor has led to the increased consumption of artificial geranium. The same is the case with lavender and bergamot, though to a lesser extent.

Only two or three unimportant artificial perfumes are made from coal tar. There is a general belief that coal tar figures very prominently in the manufacture of artificial perfumes, but that idea is very erroneous, most of these products being constituents of essential oils, or derivations of same, as, for instance, artificial violet which is made by a certain treatment of citral, which is the principal constituent of lemon grass oil.

It is to be regretted that Americans have not been made acquainted with the fact that American perfumes are made from exactly the same materials as are used by French firms, the only difference being in the fact that the French make an art of commerce, while too many Americans make a commerce of art.

L. S. LEVY,

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1912.

Commenting upon the Editor's letter the *Times* printed the following semi-editorial dissertation taking issue with certain statements in the above letter:

Relation of Art to Trade.

For information in regard to the manufacture of perfumes, and incidental correction of certain mistakes which marked recent dispatches, the author of the letter on the subject which we printed yesterday deserves and gets our thanks. He evidently possesses much information in regard to an interesting business concerning which most of us know next to nothing.

Perhaps, too, he was right in scolding the American people for preferring perfumes made in France to those made here in precisely the same way and from precisely the same ingredients. If that preference exists it does seem unreasonable, but it is hardly sinful, for there would be

difficulty in imagining any question to which the answer given by personal, unexplained, and undefended taste should come nearer to being conclusive.

We had to part company and agreement with the perfumery expert, however, when he left his own domain and boldly proclaimed that the French make an art of commerce, while Americans made a commerce of art. That statement is pretty enough as an antithesis, but, like many another, it doesn't mean much, and the little it does mean isn't true. That the French are good traders cannot be denied, or that articles more or less properly called artistic form a larger part of their trade than of ours, but this is disproof, not proof, that our tendency to commercialize art is greater than theirs. Both nations probably do it to the full extent of their respective opportunities—and why, for that matter, shouldn't they?

The French, among others, are fond of calling us worshippers of the dollar, and, of course, we do have no small affection for that useful coin, but anybody who says that we give it a half of a tenth as much either of love or respect as does the typical Frenchman—or woman—to a coin one-fifth its value is a most careless observer of ethnic peculiarities.

Of course this presentation of the situation could not be permitted to go unchallenged and the Editor made the following reply, which seems to have been conclusive, for there was no rejoinder. It should be borne in mind that the following heading, and other headings reprinted here were written by the *Times* editor and not by the Editor of the PERFUMER:

ARTISTIC MANUFACTURE.

French Perfumers Beat Us by Using Pretty Packages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Topics of the Times" of today you condemn my statement that "the French make an art of commerce, while too many Americans make a commerce of art."

The mere fact that a large (?) part of French commerce consists of articles of an artistic character does not disprove what I claim, for if reliable statistics were consulted one would probably find that the American output of similar articles is considerably larger.

I had particular reference, of course, to the perfumery industry, which the French manufacturers treat as an art and many American manufacturers view only from the commercial point. To risk a further generalization, I might venture the observation that the French articles are really characterized by art, the German by thoroughness, and the American by economy, and Mr. Bok, in his excellent communication on "Paris Fashions and Ours," says: "We have not the artistic background in America that exists in France."

That is largely responsible for the difference in appearance in French perfume packages and the American. The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States is planning a campaign of education to teach the American woman that there is no essential difference between American and French perfume, so far as the contents of the bottle are concerned; but in order to get favorable attention the American manufacturer must improve the package and must stop the far-too-general practice of investing his package with a French air. What the *Ladies' Home Journal* has done for women's fashions in clothes can be done through general publicity in the perfume industry.

While on this subject I might remind Brother

Bok that in view of the fact that as every human being has an odor of some kind, it is certainly desirable to insure that odor shall be a pleasant one.

L. S. LEVY.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1912.

While the information given in the Editor's letters to the *Times* is known to the perfumery trade, the angle as applied to the average newspaper lay reader gives it an interest, especially in connection with recommendations that have been made at various times by the Committee on the Campaign of Education of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States. This exhibit clearly shows the quality of free publicity which may now be obtained. The truth only is given, usually in small type, after a damaging article has been printed in larger type. That, perhaps, is to be expected, for many of the newspapers print only what the editors believe their readers demand. In many instances the truth is subordinated to sensation.

We have many times pointed out the futility of endeavoring to obtain free publicity for American perfumes, soaps and toilet articles. That the French manufacturers receive such publicity is shown by clippings we receive every month, but the inspiration is not to be found in any desire to aid the French, for the editors merely fancy that their readers like to peruse the items about French perfumes. It makes no difference that the American products are made of the same materials and may be of equal excellence, for there is sort of a charm for many persons in foreign articles for personal and other uses.

Much of the matter printed regarding perfumes is quite as ridiculous as the "famine" article we have just quoted. Some of these articles actually pretend to tell the unskilled reader how to prepare grease for making pomades, when to pick flowers and how to prepare them for the enfleurage process!

We again suggest to the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association and to perfumers in general the desirability of arranging for suitable publicity regarding American perfumery, written in a way to appeal to the buyers, especially the women, showing that the foreign manufacturers have absolutely no advantage over their American competitors in the matter of raw materials; that our processes of manufacture are the most approved, and that the skill used in compounding in this country is not excelled in any other parts of the earth.

This topic of educational publicity has been under consideration by the Association for a long time. The American public at the present time is in a receptive mood for arguments regarding the merits of American goods generally, and there is no reason why the perfumery manufacturers should not take advantage of the opportunity to present their claims to the public.

American-made toilet preparations are pre-eminent in the American market! Why not perfumes also?

TRADE BUREAUS CONSOLIDATED.

Pursuant to an act of Congress approved on August 23, the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics, both of the Department of Commerce and Labor, have been consolidated into the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The work heretofore carried on by the two bureaus in commercial, industrial, statistical and economic lines will be continued by the new bureau, except the collation of internal-commerce statistics, which was eliminated by Congress. The new bureau, however, is charged in addition with making investigations into the various elements of cost of production at home and abroad in respect of articles subject to duty, comparative wages and cost of living, degree of control by business combinations and effect on prices.

The effect of the change will be watched with interest, but there is every reason to believe that the usefulness of this branch of the government's activities will be greatly advanced. The officials in charge, with Mr. A. H. Baldwin as chief of the new bureau, are generally capable, intelligent and anxious to do their best. With men of these qualities in office the results should be satisfactory.

FOREIGN TARIFF NOTES.

All changes of any importance in the customs tariff or customs regulations of foreign countries during the last two years are shown in Foreign Tariff Notes, of which No. 7, with a cumulative index, has just been issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In this publication are reprinted for permanent references the notices of changes in foreign tariffs and customs and consular regulations, which are published as promptly as possible in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports for the information of the American exporters.

These tariff notices are based largely on consular reports and official gazettes of foreign countries, most of which are received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Notwithstanding its modest scope, Foreign Tariff Notes, which is published about once every three months, undoubtedly furnishes a most convenient means of reference for American readers who are interested in foreign tariff legislation.

Copies of the seven numbers of Foreign Tariff Notes so far issued may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The bureau also has published an English edition of the Japanese tariff of July 17, 1911, which marks the attainment by Japan of full independence in commercial matters. Japan's commercial relations with the Western nations began in 1854, when the first treaty with the United States opened two Japanese ports to foreign commerce. Her tariff was determined almost entirely by treaties with other countries up to 1899.

During 1911 Japan entered into commercial treaties with the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Reduced rates of duty were granted to those countries on a number of articles, in return for tariff concessions and guaranties for the products of Japan imported into those countries. By virtue of the most-favored-nation provision in the United States treaty of 1911 with Japan, those concessions

on the part of Japan apply also to imports from the United States; but the European manufacturing nations naturally selected for special concessions their own distinctive products, so that the benefit accruing to the United States from the reductions is comparatively slight.

The tariff of 1911 provides for higher duties than those formerly in force, with the two-fold object of increasing the amount of the revenue and of offering an increased measure of protection to the industries which have been established in Japan.

This new edition of the Japanese tariff published by the bureau is more than a mere schedule of import duties. The introduction treats of the tariff history of Japan and deals besides with such other questions of interest to Americans engaged in Japanese trade as the drawback system, internal revenue taxes, monopolies and customs regulations. To facilitate the use of the work, the rates of duty are given both in Japanese and American currency, weights and measures. Copies may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

FEDERAL FOOD LAW AMENDED.

Despite hold-ups and unfavorable circumstances, the Sherley bill (H. R. 11877) got through both houses in the closing days of Congress and became a law upon receiving President Taft's signature, thereby amending the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, in relation to making claims for the curative property of articles sold as foods or medicines.

The amendment does not affect perfumery, but makers of medicinal soaps, dentifrices and hair tonics are concerned, perhaps, although the law is really aimed only at "cure all" nostrum makers. The new law defines misbranding in part to be—

If its package or label shall bear or contain *any statement, design or device* regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is *false and fraudulent*.

NEW PARCELS POST REGULATIONS.

The new Parcels Post Law, which becomes operative on January 1, is in the nature of an experiment. While the zone system has many advocates there are opponents who believe it is in the interest of the express companies, the new and reduced rates of which are soon to be announced in detail. We do not take this view of the matter, but consider that an important step has been made toward giving to this country mail facilities that are enjoyed in foreign countries and by both Americans and foreigners in the international transmission of mail matter. What is good enough for us to give to foreigners is good enough for our own citizens. The exact effect of the new law is as follows:

"Any article is mailable if not over eleven pounds in weight, nor more than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor likely to injure the mails or postal equipment of employees.

"Flat rate of one cent per ounce up to four ounces regardless of distance. Above four ounces, for first pound, each additional pound and eleven pounds upward, respectively, rural route and city delivery 5, 1, and 15 cents respectively; fifty-mile zone, 5, 3, and 35 cents; 150-mile zone, 6, 4, and 46 cents; 300-mile zone, 7, 5, and 57

cents; 600-mile zone, 8, 6, and 68 cents; 1,000-mile zone, 9, 7, and 79 cents; 1,400-mile zone, 10 cents, 9 cents, and \$1; 1,800-mile zone, 11 cents, 10 cents, and \$1.11; over 1,800 miles, 12 cents, 12 cents, and \$1.32.

"The Postmaster-General may make provision for indemnity insurance and collection on delivery with additional charges for such service, and may, with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after investigation, modify rates, weights, and zone distances, when experience has demonstrated the needs therefor."

INVESTIGATING THE APPRAISERS.

Importers of essential oils and other products used by our readers naturally will be interested in the investigation of the Board of General Appraisers authorized by President Taft, for which purpose he has appointed a committee of Government officials, consisting of Chandler P. Anderson, counselor for the Department of State; William Loeb, Jr., collector of customs at New York, and Winfred T. Denison, assistant attorney-general of the United States. They are expected to ascertain if there has been "neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or inefficiency" on the part of any of the board's members.

The board is composed of ten members, each receiving a salary of \$9,000 a year. The committee appointed by President Taft to make this investigation has been instructed to recommend any desirable changes it may find in the personnel as well as in the methods of the board. The results of this inquiry will be awaited with interest by our readers who have had controversies with the board.

PERFUME IN POETRY.

The *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* reports that the Seely Mfg. Co., Windsor, Ont., recently received the following from Mr. Arthur Rent, of Cape Breton:

"Will you please to forward me a catalogue and oblige, if you possibly can, by letting me know what therapeutic action any of your preparations would have if taken into a system, and what class, degree, quality or quantity aroma they individually diffuse."

The following reply was sent:

Dear Mr. Rent:

We note the information you require,
While to serve you is our desire.
But, as we admiringly peruse
"Of Perfumes, which individually diffuse
With an 'aroma' of 'class degree,'
Which has to do with Qualite."
We realize, with disposition strong, our
Equipment's weak,
To soar with you, to the heights
You seek
And must admit, we blush to do it,
An honest confession, although we rue it,
That though we strive for public sanction,
We cannot give the "therapeutic action"
Of Perfumes "taken in the system."
But then, for "internal use" we do not list 'em.
Now, don't think us rude,
But, alcohol is not a food.
While we candidly think
Perfumes an expensive drink.
So, if you will use "as directed"
You'll not be seriously affected.
Now, without question of your good intent,
Your inquiry has caused us some merriment,
For, if you're not "cracked" you're badly bent.
Au revoir — Merci — Monsieur Rent.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturing Association of the United States, the National Confectioners' Association of the United States, and the National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States, have been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Though the National Chamber was organized as recently as April 22, more than 77,000 business men of the nation are now affiliated with it through 102 different organizations, covering 29 individual States and the Hawaiian Islands.

The detail work of the National Chamber is being carried on by the following men: General secretary, Elliot H. Goodwin, formerly secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League; field secretary, Edward F. Trefz, formerly advertising counselor to the Painted Display Advertising Association of the United States; assistant secretary, D. A. Skinner, formerly assistant chief, Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor; chief of editorial division and editor of *The Nation's Business*, G. Grosvenor Dawe, formerly managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

LEMON OIL BY DISTILLATION.

Samples of vacuum-distilled lemon essence, made by a process patented by Professor Peratoner, of Rheims, have been offered recently to chemists abroad for their inspection and analysis.

In this process the whole lemon is made to pass between two rollers, which subject it to a strong pressure, breaking the pores and liberating the oil, which flows down together with the juice. Immediately under these pressing rollers are two others furnished with knives, which cut the already squeezed lemon into small pieces. The whole mass descends into a vessel made of glazed bricks, from which the juice and oil are conveyed into a cistern lined with glass. The pulp is squeezed in hydraulic presses, and the juice obtained flows through lead pipes into the above-mentioned cistern. From this it is pumped into the still, and distilled in vacuo at a temperature of 40 to 45 degs. C.

The oil distils in less than an hour. The first and last fractions, amounting together to about one-fifth of the whole, contain a low percentage of citral; the remaining four-fifths will yield upward of 4 per cent.

The juice remaining in the still is run out into a boiler, heated by steam and precipitated with lime, as in the usual process for making citrate of lime.

Great stress is placed on the cleanliness of this process as compared with the usual hand working. It is claimed also that the odor improves on keeping, the slightly burnt smell of distilled oil disappearing.

One of the samples examined is reported to have disclosed the following characteristics:

Specific gravity .....	.853
Optical rotation	+65°
Citral	4.3 per cent.

It will be observed that the optical rotation is comparatively high, while the specific gravity is below normal. The oil is said to diffuse a delightful fragrance.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY

Washington, D. C., and New York City, September 4 to 13, 1912

We give below a complete list of the papers on essential oils, soaps, etc., presented at the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, and thanks to the courtesy of Otto Raubenheimer, Ph. G., a member of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and Secretary of Section VIII B. of the Congress, we are able to present a resumé of several important papers read in Section VIII B., together with discussions thereon.

The remaining papers we give by title only, because, as a member of the Congress, we are under obligation not to publish any of the papers before they shall have been published in the Proceedings of the Congress. These Proceedings will be issued at an early date, and we shall then reproduce, from time to time, the papers given in the list.

Section I.—Analytical Chemistry.

B. G. Feinberg. A Study of Some Methods for the Determination of Aldehydes.

Section IV.—Organic Chemistry.

F. D. Dodge. The Oxydation Assay of Essential Oils.

F. D. Dodge. On the Essential Oil of Jamaica Ginger.

J. Dupont and Louis Labaune. Observations sur quelques dérivés hydrosulfonés de compose non saturés constituants des huiles essentielles.

M. Hanriot. Sur la recherche de l'ionone.

W. H. Perkin. Review of Recent Progress in the Study of Syntheses in the Terpene Group.

Group VIII B.—Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

P. Jeancard et C. Satie. The Unification of Methods of Analysis of Essential Oils.

J. C. Umney & E. J. Parry. Unification of Process for Commercial Analysis and Valuation of Essential Oils.

F. D. Dodge. Analysis of Oil of Bitter Almond and Benzaldehyde.

Atherton Seidell. Solubility and Distribution Coefficients of Thymol.

Section V D.—Fats, Fatty Oils and Soaps.

J. Marcusson. Die Bestimmung des Seifengehalts konsistenter Fette.

Frank N. Smalley. Factory Method for the Determination of Total Fatty Acids in Cottonseed Foods.

Frank N. Smalley. Investigation of the Methods for

the Determination of Total Fatty Acids in Cottonseed Foods.

Arthur Lowenstein and Louis Boelio. Experimental Data on the "Cold Test" of Oils.

Yoshio Tanaka. Studies on Lipase.

Irving W. Fay and S. G. Hamilton. Heavy Metal Soaps.

A. Heiduschka. Ueber das Unverseifbare des Sesamöls.

Leo Steinschneider. Ueber Neuerunden auf dem Gebiete der Destillation hochsiedender Öle.

Essential Oils in Section VIII B, Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

President, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia.

Secretary, Otto Raubenheimer, Ph. G., Brooklyn.

"Contribution to the Unification of Methods of Analysis of Essential Oils," by Paul Jeancard, Ingenieur des Arts et Manufactures, and Conrad Satie, head of the Research Laboratory of Antoine Chiris et Jeancard Fils, Réunis. This was the first paper on the program, and in the absence of the authors was read by Vice-President Professor Coblentz. The authors, who are well known to the chemical and essential oil world, endeavor to establish general principles in order to bring about uniformity in the analysis of essential oils all over the world, a very desirable object indeed.

Suggestions are made by the authors on the following points:

I. Definition of Essential Oils.

1. The vegetable matter treated.
2. Process of extraction.
3. Physico-chemical standards.

II. Determination of physico-chemical constants.

(a) Physical standards.

1. Specific gravity.
2. Rotatory power.
3. Solubilities.
4. Melting and congealing points.
5. Refractive Indices and viscosity.

(b) Chemical constants.

1. Acid number.
2. Saponification number.
3. Saponification number after acetylation.
4. Saponification number after formylation.
5. Products soluble in soda.
6. Aldehyde and ketone values.

The second paper, "Unification of Processes for Commercial Analysis and Valuation of Essential Oils," by John C. Umney, F. C. S., and E. J. Parry, B. Sc., was read by Professor H. Vin Arny, in the absence of the authors. These well-known essential oil chemists call attention to the discrepancies in the result obtained by different

analysts in the examination of essential oils. While Jeancard and Satie treat this important subject from the standpoint of the manufacturing chemist, the authors pay special attention to the analytical methods for the valuation of essential oils.

The following points are discussed in the paper:

Density.

Refractive index.

Polametric results.

Temperature.

Oils containing aldehydes, other than lemon oil.

Lemon oil.

Oils containing phenols.

Oils containing esters.

Oils containing free alcohols.

Oils containing cineol.

The suggestions made by the authors are offered as a basis for discussion between essential oil analysts.

DISCUSSION.

Room 306, Engineering building, Columbia University, in which the Section on Pharmaceutical Chemistry held this meeting, was almost completely filled with pharmaceutical and essential oil chemists and manufacturers or their representatives. The chemical and pharmaceutical journals, including THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW, were also well represented. The discussions were lively and this very important subject was treated from several viewpoints.

President Remington called on Professor Edward Kremers, of the University of Madison, Wis., a well-known authority on essential oils and one of the authors of Gildemeister-Hoffmann-Kremers "The Volatile Oils," to open the discussion. Dr. Kremers pointed out that essential oils differ greatly owing to the difference in the plant themselves, *f. i.*, if mature or immature, or in the soil or season and as to a number of other influences. It is well known that volatile oils have always been prone to adulteration, both accidental and intentional. The age of the oil also has a great bearing on its constants. A fresh oil and an old oil differ somewhat, as is well exemplified by the rotatory constants of fresh and old oil of lemon. There is great difficulty of control in essential oils, as frequently the crop is extremely short and the next year's crop is then obtained from plants, etc, which are not mature, and the resulting oil will therefore possess different constants. That the definitions of the various pharmacopœias can also be improved can be seen from the following examples given by Professor Kremers: Oil of peppermint is distilled from the *fresh plant* and *not the dried leaves*; oil of lavender is generally not distilled from the *flowers only*, but from the *entire plant*, sometimes even including the root. Oil of cinnamon of the British Pharmacopœia should be distilled from *Ceylon cinnamon*, but most of it is manufactured from *cassia cinnamon*. The methods employed in the production of essential oils differ, but should be left with the manufacturer, who, however, should bear in mind that the resulting oil must be of standard quality and purity. The desirability of having uniform and new international methods of analysis is self-evident, and the subject should be considered from two viewpoints, namely from that of the phyto-chemical investigator and from that of the government official. Professor Kremers also stated that the old Dumas classification, which came into use in 1833 and which is still adhered to in the different text books, should certainly be

abolished, as volatile oils are *not* definite chemical bodies.

Dr. Clemens Kleber, a well-known oil chemist, was next called upon by President Remington. He pointed out the many advantages of the U. S. P. temperature of 25 degs. C. instead of 15 degs. C., as advocated by Jeancard and Satie, and also by Umney and Parry. Dr. Kleber also stated that Ostwald, the physical chemist, was in favor of taking 25 degs. C. as the standard temperature. The use of a co-efficient in specific gravity and the uniform statement of solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol were also advised by Dr. Kleber. He further thought that Jeancard and Satie's definition of "*Acid Number*," *i. e.*, The number of milligrams of KOH necessary to neutralize one gram of essential oil, could be improved by expressing it in *cubic centimeters of normal alkali volumetric solution*.

He could not agree with the French authors, who em-

N
ply — potassium hydroxide volumetric solution and then
2

N
titrate the excess of alkali with — sulphuric acid volumetric
8
solution. Dr. Kleber favors the method, now in general
N
use, namely saponification with — alkali and titration with
2

N
— hydrochloric acid. Dr. Kleber concluded that this very dif-
2

ference in the method of determining the saponification number proved how necessary it is to have uniform international methods for the determination of physico-chemical standards for essential oils.

The papers were further discussed by Professor Pond, Drs. Seil and Alpers and Secretary Raubenheimer. President Professor Remington, the chairman of the Revision Committee of the U. S. P. informed the Section that it has been definitely decided that 25 degs. C. will be the standard temperature in U. S. P. IX., and that a table will be given in the appendix of the Pharmacopœia giving the temperature at 15 degs. and 20 degs. C. Professor Edward Kremers moved that a committee should be appointed to draft resolutions favoring the appointment of an *International Commission on Essential Oils*.

President Remington appointed Drs. Power, Kleber and Seil as the committee.

The following resolutions were introduced and discussed at the session on Tuesday afternoon, September 10, and were adopted by the Section of Pharmaceutical Chemistry on Thursday afternoon, September 12, and were also passed by the general session of the Congress on Friday, September 13:

RESOLVED, that the International Commission of Congress of Applied Chemistry be requested to approve on the organization of an INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE under Professor Joseph P. Remington and composed of chemical experts approved by this Commission, whose duty shall be to collect information from every available source on *chemical products and essential oils used in pharmacy*, and to investigate the tests now in use, to prove the identity and purity of said products and oils, also consider standards and tests with the view of establishing uniformity in the same throughout the world, and to report to the Ninth International Congress the result of its work,

RESOLVED, Section VIII. b (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry having received and discussed the Report of the International Commission on "*Variation in the Activity of Toxic Drugs*," resolves that it is desirable that this inquiry be continued and that the International Commission be reformed, to consist of the following eight members:

Austria: Professor Wilhelm Mitlacher; France, Prof. E. Bourquelot; Germany, Prof. H. Thoms; Great Britain, Francis Ransom, F.C.S.; Netherlands, Prof. L. Van Itallie; Russia, W. Ferrein, Mag. Ph.; Switzerland, Prof. A. Tschirch; United States, Dr. R. H. True, and the following three secretaries:

G. P. Forrester, F. C. S., European Continent.

Peter McEwan, F. C. S., Great Britain.

Otto Raubenheimer, Ph. G., United States.

It is further resolved that this Commission be authorized to enlist the co-operation of other persons actively interested in promulgating international uniformity of standards for potent drugs and improvement in their cultivation and collection.

NEW ESSENTIAL OIL FROM AN EAST INDIAN BARK.*

By E. W. MANN, B.Sc., London.

A bark shipped from the Dutch East Indies, where it passes by the name of *Lawaang*, was found to yield an essential oil heavier than water, possessing a striking odor, recalling nutmeg, sassafras and clove. Mr. E. M. Holmes reported that the bark was one of those passing under the name of Massoi-bark, and doubtless derived from some species of *Cinnamomum*, *Litsea*, or allied genus. The quantity of bark available was about 25 kilos., and on submitting 24 kilos. of coarsely ground material to steam distillation, 120 grams of oil (0.5 per cent.) was obtained. This had the following constants:

Specific gravity at 15.5°.....	1.0104
Rotation (in 100-mm. tubes) at 20°.....	-6.97°
Refractive index at 15.5°.....	1.5111
" " at 20°.....	1.5095
Acid-value	1.15
Saponification-value	43.02
Ester-value	41.87
Saponification-value of acetylated oil.....	121.91

The oil is readily soluble in 2 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol. On fractionally distilling a portion of the oil under reduced pressure (35 mm.) three fractions were collected as follows:

	Specific Gravity.	Refractive Index at 15.5°
(1) Below 180° 35.5 per cent.....	0.9335	1.4828
(2) 180°-220° 37.0 " "	1.0163	1.5118
(3) 220°-228° 21.0 " "	1.0934	1.5402

No separation of solid matter was observed in any of the fractions on exposure to a temperature of -10° for some hours, although the third fraction became highly viscous. A reaction for aldehyde was obtained with Schiff's reagent, but nothing measurable was extracted with a boiling solution of sodium bisulphite. On treating with metallic sodium an energetic reaction set in, and the reaction mixture on warming became semi-solid. This was extracted with ether and yielded a considerable amount

of a brownish substance insoluble in ether, while the portion soluble in ether rapidly turned bright blue on exposure to air. The latter eventually deposited a blue precipitate, which on filtration and exposure to air quickly turned brown.

The portion insoluble in ether proved to be readily soluble in water, and on acidifying the aqueous solution a white precipitate was formed. This was extracted with ether, and the solvent removed, after drying, by evaporation. On cooling, the mass crystallized in rosettes. The yield from the oil was 15.4 per cent. This substance was freely soluble in cold alcohol, but on attempting to titrate with alkali only an approximate end-point could be obtained, owing to progressive darkening. Assuming it to be a monobasic acid, the molecular weight would be approximately 195. It melts at 51°-52°. An attempt will be made to identify this crystalline acid when a sufficient quantity of the oil is available.

DRUGGISTS' MEETINGS AND PERFUMERY.

Reports received of the 1912 meetings of three national associations of druggists show that in the matter of giving due attention to perfumery, soaps and toilet goods there was a lack of appreciation of these important elements of trade that should be remedied in future meetings. Neither the pharmaceutical nor the commercial side of these articles received consideration to any appreciable extent. All three of the organizations need an infusion of life. In membership they "marked time," showing no important increases, and although the business covered considerable range, time was frittered away on subjects of much less moment to the members than perfumery and co-related articles. About all they did that concerns our readers was to name officers as follows:

American Pharmaceutical Association, at Denver.—Nominations to be voted on by referendum: For president, Charles M. Ford, of Colorado, George M. Beringer, of New Jersey, and F. W. Meissner, of Indiana; for first vice-president, Franklin N. Apple, of Pennsylvania, Jose P. Alacan, of Cuba, and Ernest Berger, of Florida; for second vice-president, G. H. P. Lichtardt, of California, W. S. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, and John C. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; for third vice-president, S. K. Sass, of Illinois, L. D. Havenhill, of Kansas, and D. F. Jones, of South Dakota.

National Association of Retail Druggists, at Milwaukee.—President, Henry W. Merritt, Plains, Pa.; first vice-president, Sol A. Eckstein, Milwaukee; second vice-president, H. W. Rietzke, St. Paul; third vice-president, H. S. Keubles, Pella, Iowa; secretary, Thomas H. Potts, Chicago; treasurer, Grant W. Stevens, Detroit; executive committee, Charles H. Huhn, Minneapolis, chairman; J. Arthur Bean, Boston; Herman C. Shuptrine, Savannah; Samuel C. Henry, Philadelphia; H. B. Guilford, Rochester, and A. E. Zuber, Chicago.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.—J. H. H. Jury, Bomanville, Ont., president; E. Nesbitt, Winnipeg, vice-president; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, secretary-treasurer; F. J. McKenzie, M.P.P., convener of Committee on Legislation; John Hargreaves, Toronto, convener of Committee on Canadian Formulary and Practical Pharmacy; C. W. Campbell, Winnipeg, convener of Committee on Pharmaceutical Legislation; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, convener of Committee on Commercial Interests.

*From a paper read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1912.

FACE AND TOILET POWDERS

By H. MANN

A majority of the face and toilet powders consist chiefly of a mixture of organic and mineral substances which are furnished for use in the finest pulverized form. Some of these powders consist only of organic substances, others again only of mineral ingredients. In addition to the protection these powders are supposed to afford the skin against outside influences, they also serve to absorb superfluous moisture, which, under certain circumstances, the skin gives off and which, for the individual affected, as well as often enough for those nearby, is hardly pleasant.

Further, the powder also serves in many instances to produce the appearance of a fair complexion and to disguise any undesirable change of parts of the skin. For all purposes it is necessary that face and toilet powder should display as great a density as possible, also that in its character it should be as fine as possible, so that its separate, minute particles, will lie as close as possible together, without presenting too conspicuous an appearance. The greatest importance, therefore, attaches to the finest possible sifting. It is also of great importance that this powder should remain lightly, but firmly attached to the skin, not, however, so lightly that it flies off at the least breath. Just this last mentioned feature is of an importance not to be underestimated, and for this reason in cool and even temperate climates a powder cannot be prepared from the finest and lightest pulverulent substance, carbonate of magnesia, alone, for the fine, light film, which in hot sections would remain attached to the skin, blows away at once in the colder countries, where the skin does not give off even a little moisture.

The substances from which, therefore, powder is chiefly made are the following: Starch-flour, such as wheat starch, rice starch, corn (maize) starch, potato starch, also pistachio-nut flour; all these starches are well adapted for the powders under consideration, because, owing to their fineness, they always lie close together and consequently display good covering power. Further, good use is made of carbonate of magnesia, bismuth white and especially talcum, in addition, occasionally, the finest sifted chalk. A very important constituent of powder is oxide of zinc, owing to its great covering power, also by reason of its adhesive properties, as an addition to the lighter kinds of starch and also of carbonate of magnesia. It forms an important component of all kinds of powders, aside from the fact that from a hygienic point of view it is very desirable. In addition to oxide of zinc, stearate of zinc merits special mention because, by reason of the large amount of stearine it contains, it possesses unusual adhesive properties, which cannot be too highly considered. If we desire to make a powder which shall prove very adhesive—the grease-powder for instance—we must on no account omit to incorporate stearate of zinc, for it admits of the introduction of a high percentage of light, very closely covering substances, whereby its not altogether low cost may be, to a certain extent, made up for. For not all powders can be kept in the high-priced class and all should do good work. The stearate of zinc is much richer in fat than the simple oxide of zinc. Applied to the skin

it imparts to it a fine, pearly brilliance, without being directly visible. It can readily be rubbed into the skin without clogging up the pores, as is usually the effect of the powders put up with vegetable greases or oils, in which, after prolonged keeping, the grease, to the extent of a very large percentage, will be rancid and consequently unbearable to the skin. The use of stearate of zinc alone, without any addition, is not exactly advisable, for apart from the fact that such a base for a powder would be rather expensive, it might seem a little too smeary for some ladies. It is, therefore, best used in a combination of 25 per cent. stearate of zinc, 40 per cent. carbonate of magnesia and 35 per cent. of rice flour or maize flour (corn flour). A powder made up in these proportions covers beautifully and adheres well to the skin. Only chemically pure stearate of zinc can be used, for the commercial stearate of zinc is a notably yellowish product, which moreover would prove too smeary. It can be used at best in flesh-colored powders, but even this is not advisable because the certainly necessary care in purification is not always bestowed on the commercial product.

Also in combination with the finest talcum, stearate of zinc gives the best possible service. It makes the mineral substance, in itself quite adhesive, much more so, adding material to the value of the powder. In combination with calcium carbonate it is best not to use it, for a slight yellow discoloration of the powder has often been noted under such circumstances, which is not desirable. If, however, it is desired to produce a powder particularly rich in fat, small or larger quantities of specially prepared vegetable oil or grease substance dissolved in the finest benzene may be blown into the powder substances in a specially constructed apparatus. The benzene is completely evaporated by the current of air passing through the apparatus, not the least odor of benzene remaining in the powder. If such apparatus is not available, precisely the same effect can be obtained by mixing with the power mass a small percentage of the very finest, white, absolutely odorless mineral oil and passing the mixture repeatedly through the sifting machine. The sifting should not be discontinued until all the oil has completely penetrated into the powder substance and no further trace of it can be seen or felt. The substance passed between the fingers, must not feel greasy. A powder prepared in this manner will remain for a prolonged period attached to the skin, but on the other hand, it can be so perfectly rubbed into the skin that it is hardly, if at all, perceptible to the naked eye.

The perfuming of all these powders should not take place until the substance has been perfectly finely sifted and everything appears to be most completely mixed. For if the perfume be added at an earlier stage, a great deal of it will be diffused in the air during sifting, which would be equivalent to a considerable loss. Furthermore, stearate of zinc can be very easily and thoroughly perfumed and without any further addition, the perfume remains a long time in evidence. It is advisable, however, in making up powder from zinc stearate to use only the very best procurable.

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. J. Sherer, of the Sherer-Gillett Co., Chicago, Ill., as president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, makes the following report for August:

"The affairs of the association are progressing satisfactorily, routine matters largely occupying the attention of the officers. There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the association at Cincinnati, O., on Friday, September 20.

"In our monthly executive committee circular No. 2 for August will be found a digest of the Federal and State laws regarding labeling requirements affecting extracts. Recommendations are made in this connection.

"A letter from the Internal Revenue Commissioner to our secretary, Dr. Baer, contains a ruling that manufacturers of flavoring extracts must pay special tax as rectifiers for the recovery of Alcohol from the mass of ingredients used in the manufacture of extracts, and such ruling is not an arbitrary ruling of the Commissioner's office, but the construction that the courts have placed on Section 3244 R. S. governing such liability.

"Our attorney, Thomas E. Lannen, advises us that there is a general misunderstanding among food manufacturers as to the use of the word 'Compound' on labels. Many manufacturers seem to think that the use of the word 'Compound' on a label will make the label legal where it would not be legal if the word was not on the label. This is a wrong construction of the law.

"The courts have held that the use of the word 'Compound' affords no protection, unless some other explanation is made to show the true character of the product.

"If any of our members are relying on the use of the word 'Compound' they should take notice of the fact that the word 'Compound' will not render a label legal unless the label also contains statements explaining what the compound is composed of.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not necessary to disclose valuable formulas. This may be avoided by stating the nature of the product in a general way. It should also be borne in mind that the use of the word 'Imitation' will usually make a label legal without any other explanation. When in doubt about this matter you had better consult our attorney."

A NEW COLORIMETRIC METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VANILLIN IN FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

BY OTTO FOLIN AND W. DENIS.

As the Hess-Prescott method for the determination of vanillin, which in the modified form proposed by Winton and his associates¹ is now universally used in American food laboratories, is extremely laborious, although undoubtedly accurate, it has seemed worth while to attempt to work out a rapid colorimetric method for use in this determination.

The time spent at present by the food analyst on the quantitative determination of vanillin in flavoring ex-

tracts is out of all proportion to the value of the results when judged by the weight given them in passing judgment on the quality of commercial extracts.

By the use of the phosphotungstic-phosphomolybdic reagent recently described² we have been able to work out a colorimetric method for the determination of vanillin which gives theoretical results with purely artificial extracts containing known amounts of the substance, and gives with authentic extracts values agreeing closely with those obtained by the official method.

Solutions Required.—(1) An aqueous solution of pure vanillin to be used as a standard. This should be made of such strength that 10 cc. contains one mg. of vanillin.

(2) The phosphotungstic-phosphomolybdic acid reagent, prepared as follows: To 100 grams pure sodium tungstate and 20 grams phosphomolybdic acid (free from nitrates and ammonium salts) add 100 grams syrupy phosphoric acid (containing 85 per cent. H_3PO_4) and 700 cc. water; boil over a free flame for one and a half to two hours; then cool, filter if necessary, and make up with water to a volume of 1 liter. An equivalent amount of pure molybdic acid may be substituted for the phosphomolybdic acid.

(3) A solution of pure sodium carbonate saturated at room temperature.

(4) A solution containing 5 per cent. basic and 5 per cent. neutral lead acetate.

Vanillin (and also other mono-, di-, and tri-hydric phenol compounds) when treated in acid solution with the phosphotungstic-phosphomolybdic reagent above described gives on the addition an excess of sodium carbonate a beautiful deep blue color admirably suited for quantitative colorimetric work.

At first an attempt was made to prepare the color directly from the untreated extract. It was found, however, that this gave too high results, due probably to the fact that the tannin and tannic acid present in all true vanilla extracts also react with the reagent.

The following procedure has therefore been devised and has given admirable results with a long series of extracts: 5 cc. of the vanilla extract to be examined are transferred by means of a pipette to a 100 cc. volumetric flask and about 75 cc. cold tap water are added; 4 cc. of the lead acetate solution are then poured in and the mixture made up to volume with water.

The contents of the flask are then rapidly filtered through a folded filter paper, and 5 cc. of the filtrate are transferred by means of a pipette to a 50 cc. volumetric flask. In another 50 cc. volumetric flask is placed 5 cc. of the standard vanillin solution; then 5 cc. of the phosphotungstic-phosphomolybdic reagent is added to each flask, the reagent being all well to run down the neck of the flasks in order that any vanillin adhering thereto may be washed down. After shaking the flasks are allowed to stand for five minutes and are then filled to the mark with saturated sodium carbonate solution. After inverting the flasks two or three times, in order that the contents may become thoroughly mixed, they are allowed to stand for 10 minutes, by which time the precipitation of sodium phosphate is complete. The contents of the flasks are then rapidly filtered through a folded filter paper and the color of the resulting clear deep blue solutions compared by means of a Duboscq colorimeter. The standard solution is best placed at 20 mm. as experiment has shown that the color produced by the amount of vanillin contained therein (1 mg. in 100 cc.) is most accurately and easily read at this point.

In this, as in all other colorimetric methods, a slight cloudiness of the solution to be read, by cutting off more light than the standard, gives a reading much too low, with correspondingly high results; consequently no solution should be read which is not absolutely clear after filtration.

The calculation of the results is not complicated. When 5 cc. of the solution (previously diluted 5 : 100) is taken, this corresponds to 0.25 cc. of the original solution. If 10 cc. are taken they correspond to 0.5 cc. of the original. Since 0.5 mg. vanillin is used as a standard and with the standard set at 20 (mm.), $0.5 \times 20/R = X$ where R is the colorimeter reading of the unknown and X is the amount of vanillin in mgs. present in the volume of the original extract used in the final color comparison; $100 X$ divided by the volume of extract taken expressed in mgs. gives the result in per cent.

For example, if 5 cc. of the diluted and filtered solution gave a reading of 18 mm. the result would be $0.5 \times 20/18 = 0.555$ mg.; $55.5 \div 250 = 0.22$. Hence 0.22 per cent. vanillin.

As outlined above, an analyst familiar with the method can in one hour easily make vanillin determinations in from ten to twelve samples of vanilla extract.

Another point in favor of the new method is that by its use the amount of material needed for a vanillin determination is reduced to a minimum, 2.5 cc. of extract being sufficient for from two to four duplicate determinations.

Besides the direct determination of vanillin, the colorimetric method may also be used as a check on the official method.

After the vanillin has been extracted with ether, dried to constant weight, etc., in the usual way, a more or less white crystalline substance is obtained which is usually considered pure vanillin; it is possible by the colorimetric method for the analyst to obtain a check on his results which will at once indicate to him whether the substance extracted and weighed is pure.

This determination is best made as follows:

Dissolve the residue in the dish in the smallest possible quantity of 25 per cent. ethyl alcohol, transfer to a volumetric flask and make up with water to such a concentration that 10 cc. of the solution shall contain 1 mg. of the residue. To 5 cc. of this solution add 5 cc. of the phosphotungstic-phosphomolybdic reagent, as described above, and compare with a similarly treated standard.

For successful use of the above method the following precautions should be noted:

Before beginning a series of determinations the standard solution should be placed in both cups of the colorimeter and the operator should satisfy himself that with the available light he can read the standard to within at least 0.2 mm. We have found that satisfactory readings can be made at night by the use of an ordinary incandescent electric light, the bulb of which is covered by a sheet of white paper. It becomes even more important, however, when artificial light is used that the standard solution be placed in both sides of the colorimeter, both prisms set at 20 mm. and the instrument moved about until equal illumination of both fields is secured.

We have satisfied ourselves by numerous experiments that it is possible by this method to read against each other solutions containing widely varying amounts of vanillin (as for example, a solution containing 1 mg. vanillin in 100 cc. against one containing 0.5 mg. vanillin in the same vessel); as, however, in all colorimetric work it is a recognized fact that accuracy of reading is increased when the concentration of standard and unknown are not too widely divergent, it is suggested that with the standard at 20 mm. no reading of the unknown be accepted as final if the reading fall much above 15 mm. or below 30 mm. Should the reading obtained fall outside these limits a greater or less amount of the filtrate from the lead precipitate should be taken and the determination repeated.

A new portion of the standard must be prepared for each batch of readings, made, as the color darkens slowly for about an hour after the addition of the alkali.

It will usually be found that twelve samples constitute the maximum number that can be satisfactorily manipulated at one time.

VANILLA EXTRACTS MADE IN THE LABORATORY ACCORDING TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA.

Laboratory number.	Kind and quality of beans from which prepared.	Per cent. vanillin by	
		Official method.	Colorimetric method.
1	Mexican first	0.17	0.17
3	Mexican second	0.17	0.16
6	Mexican third	0.19	0.19
10	Mexican fourth	0.19	0.19
11	Mexican fifth	0.15	0.15
14	Bourbon first	0.20	0.20
17	Bourbon second	0.15	0.16
21	Bourbon third	0.20	0.21
24	Bourbon fourth	0.15	0.16
29	Bourbon fifth	0.16	0.16
30	Seychelles first	0.19	0.20
33	Seychelles third	0.21	0.21
37	Seychelles fourth	0.18	0.18
39	Madagascar second	0.23	0.21
42	Madagascar third	0.21	0.20
47	Madagascar fourth	0.24	0.24
48	Comores first	0.19	0.19
51	Comores third	0.19	0.19
54	Comores fourth	0.12	0.13
59	Comores second	0.25	0.24
64	South American first	0.23	0.25
65	South American second	0.19	0.19
66	South American splits	0.22	0.22
	Java fourth	0.23	0.22
	Tahiti	0.11	0.10
	Vanillons	0.06	0.07

Through the kindness of Mr. B. H. Smith, of the Boston Laboratory, and of Mr. R. S. Hiltner, of the Denver Laboratory of the U. S. Food and Drug Inspection Service, we have also been able to secure samples of the vanilla extracts sent out for co-operative work in 1911 by the referee on flavoring extracts of the association of official agricultural chemists. Mr. Hiltner has also sent us the average vanillin figures obtained by the official method on these extracts by the chemists co-operating with him. In all somewhat more than a hundred samples of vanilla extract have been assayed for vanillin by our colorimetric method and in no case has there been any marked deviation from the values obtained by the official method.

Above are given a number of examples of the values obtained by the colorimetric method. These represent but a fraction of the number of results obtained, but the figures agree so uniformly with those given by the official method that it seemed useless to take up more space in this connection.

Below are given results obtained with a few miscellaneous extracts; again the vanillin figures reported as obtained by the official method were furnished us in part by Dr. Winton and in part by Mr. Hiltner.

No.	Prepared from:	Percentage vanillin by	
		Official method.	Colorimetric method.
I	Mexican beans, 60% alcohol and glycerine	0.20	0.20
II	Bourbon beans, 60% alcohol and sugar (U. S. P.)	0.19	0.19
III ¹	Mexican and Tahiti beans and maple syrup, prune juice, synthetic vanillin and caramel	0.18	0.17
IV ²	25% tonka extract, 75% prune juice, 0.15% vanillin and caramel coloring.	0.15	0.16
	¹ A. U. S. P. extract.		
	² An entirely artificial extract.		

It is a well-known fact that vanillin even in fairly dilute solution may be precipitated by basic lead acetate. We have satisfied ourselves, however, that in the very high dilutions employed in our method no vanillin is precipitated by the lead.

Coumarin, extract of tonka bean and acetanilid give no color with the phosphotungstic-phosphomolybdic acid reagent; the presence of sugar, caramel, or glycerine does not in any way interfere with or alter the color formation.

Biochemical Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

TRADE NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bomeisler returned on the *George Washington* on September 2 from a three and one-half months' tour through Europe, in which they visited England, France and Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schulze-Berge, Jr., are spending a few weeks at Long Beach. Mr. Schulze-Berge is connected with the firm of Heine & Co., New York.

A very fine little boy arrived at the home of Mr. H. H. Bertram at 9 o'clock a. m., September 4. Mr. Bertram is secretary and treasurer of the A. P. Babcock Co., perfumers, New York.



LEON GIVAUDAN.

Mr. Leon Givaudan, the well-known synthetic manufacturer, of Geneva, Switzerland, arrived here on September 13 on *La Provence*. Mr. Givaudan is making his headquarters with his American representatives, George Lueders & Co., New York, and will call on many of his friends in the trade.

Mr. F. S. Hyatt, secretary of the Brass Goods Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., is to be congratulated on his remarkable escape from permanent injury, or worse, in a recent automobile accident. He was motoring on Long Island's fine roads near Roslyn, when in order to avoid running down a man who stepped out from behind a wagon, the auto was turned sharply to one side. The car turned over several times, and the occupants were miraculously saved. Mr. Hyatt was badly shaken up and his right shoulder was dislocated; but he is coming around in good shape again.

Mr. Carl L. Vietor, of the firm of Rockhill & Vietor, New York, is back again at his desk after two months of interesting experiences. He left here about the middle of June for a trip abroad, and spent part of the time in Grasse. On his return, August 1, he reported for duty at the Armory of Squadron A, of which he is a member, and for the next nine days participated in the war game carried on in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Mr. Vietor is very enthusiastic over the benefits of the military manoeuvres of this kind, not only in affording enlisted men and officers an intimate knowledge of approximate war conditions, but as a very excellent vacation of the best kind, as well.

Mr. Calvin Hotchkiss, head of the H. G. Hotchkiss Essential Oil Co., Lyons, N. Y., was a business visitor to New York City the first part of this month.

Mr. Ferdinand Weber, of George Lueders & Co., New York, had a well-earned rest at Seaside Inn, Seal Harbor, Me., where he spent a month with Mrs. Weber and their three sons. Mr. Weber wrote that the bathing was excellent and the scenery majestic. He derived much pleasure from the long walks he took through the mountains.

Mr. John Kolinsky has taken a position with the L. M. Leberman Sons Co., the well-known soap concern of Philadelphia.

Mr. Andrew Jergens, Jr., of the well-known Cincinnati soap and perfume firm, the Andrew Jergens Co., was a recent visitor to New York City.

Mr. Felix Hoendorf, manager of the San Francisco branch of George Lueders & Co., was a recent visitor to the New York office. Mr. Hoendorf is enthusiastic over the conditions on the Pacific coast, and sees a great future for manufacturers of perfumes, soaps, etc., in that section of the country.



FELIX HOENDORF.

Mr. Frank A. Faxon, of the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo., has fully recovered from the effects of his unfortunate accident last winter, when he slipped on an icy pavement and broke his right hip. With his family he has been passing part of the heated term at Scituate, Mass.

Mr. A. G. Spilker, the popular essential oil and vanilla bean salesman of Chicago and San Francisco, was a visitor to New York early this month. He reports business in the West very good and, because of the greater demand now being made on his time, he has employed Mr. L. F. Walmsley, a young man of experience and training in this industry, as assistant.

Mr. Alexander Gimonet has entered the employ of Armour & Co. as perfumer. He formerly was with Ed. Pinaud, New York.

Mr. Hugh E. Cailler, of Cailler & Co., Inc., New York, returned on September 4 from a two-months' trip abroad on pleasure.

Among the September visitors to this city were Mr. Manuel de la Sierra and Mr. Antonio Chena, two of the most prominent curers of Mexican vanilla beans in the Papartla district.

Mr. James M. Bush, of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, arrived on the steamship *New York* on September 8. This is Mr. Bush's usual Fall visit to W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, and will remain here about a month or so.

Mr. E. Muller, of A. Sittler, successor to J. Mero & Boyveau, Grasse, arrived here on the *Lusitania*, September 13. He will call on the trade and sail on his return trip in about six weeks.

Mr. Francis W. Jones, of the Melba Manufacturing Company, Chicago, was a recent visitor to this city. Mr. Jones reports business good in the Middle West, especially for his own company.

Just before the close of the Chemical Congress, the Editor was fortunate enough to find Professor J. P. Remington and Otto Raubenheimer with a moment to spare.



OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.G.,
AND PROF. JOS. P. REMINGTON.

These gentlemen were president and secretary, respectively, of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section, and while their work was exacting, they did it well. Both are members of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, Prof. Remington being chairman thereof. Because of the professor's well-known interest in essential oils, we may all rest assured that thus important revision will receive proper and intelligent attention.

Mr. F. E. Toennies, vice-president of Heine & Co., this city, sailed from Genoa on the steamship *König Albert*, on September 5, and arrived home on the 19th.

Illustrated postal cards from Grasse, Cannes and other favorite spots for Americans in the flower regions of France, tell of an enjoyable trip, and Mr. Toennies will return full of interesting reminiscences with which he will regale his numerous friends.

Mr. E. M. Slocum, manufacturing chemist, has associated himself with the Wetlin Chemical Co., of Chicago, and is now vice-president of that corporation. The Editor had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Slocum in Grasse last year, and was glad to see him again, and wishes him success in his new venture.

The Wetlin Chemical Co., of Chicago, advise us that they have completed the enlargements and changes they have been making in their laboratory and plant, and will now be very glad to receive all perfumers who may visit Chicago.

Mr. J. H. Gerathy, of 24 Stone street, New York, has been appointed American representative of H. Salle & Co.,

Paris. Mr. Gerathy has had many years' experience with crude materials and similar products. He was for more than twenty years with McKesson & Robbins, and a few years ago established himself as an importer of all classes of raw materials. H. Salle & Co. have been in this market for more than twenty-five years, and offer a line of fine crude drugs and essential oils. In addition to the Salle products, Mr. Gerathy represents a Porto Rican distiller of bay oil and bay rum.

Mr. Paul Jeancard, vice-president of Etablissements Antoine Chiris & Jeancard Fils réunis, Grasse, sailed from Liverpool on the *Campania* on the 14th inst. for New York.

Mr. W. E. Philbrick, treasurer and general manager of the Beach Soap Co., Lawrence, Mass., recently received two months' vacation, which he spent in touring New England by automobile.

Mr. S. Isermann, manager and treasurer of Van Dyk & Co., New York, is enjoying a well-earned vacation at the Thousand Islands with his sister. He wrote to us a few days ago sending us the photograph which we reproduce here as evidence of his happy frame of mind over his skill and luck as a fisherman. The fish in the photo is a muscallonge, weighing 18½ lbs. Mr. Isermann wrote that "it is the biggest fish I ever caught in my life—and it certainly felt fine."



Progressive Perfumery is the title of a neat little monthly publication which is about to be started by Van Dyk & Co., New York, S. ISERMANN AND SISTER, with Mr. Isermann as the editor. Scientific articles relating to the use of raw materials synthetic and otherwise, will be a feature. This publication is not intended as a price list, though several pages will be devoted to the description of new products and prices of same.

C. F. Blanke, as president of the St. Louis Universal Exposition Co., has undertaken, as a big civic proposition, to revive the famous St. Louis Fair. His company has a large fair grounds at the edge of the city, and during September and October will put on a fall exposition which promises to attract thousands of persons to St. Louis.

Mr. William A. Ward, formerly chemist with the De Meridor Co., now is with the Pond's Extract Co., Clinton, Conn. An error in an item last month located him with the successors to the former company.

A small fire recently occurred in the plant of the W. E. Heckman Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

Hall & Lyon Co., of New England, apothecaries, have moved their general offices from Providence to the Hall & Lyon Co. headquarters in Boston, Mass.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. Charles Carver, Jr., of Haverford, Pa., and Miss Elsie Baily Remington, daughter of Prof. Joseph P. Remington, chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Mr. John de Redon, buyer of vanilla beans for the American Trading Co., returned to New York on board the steamship *New Amsterdam* on August 19 from a visit to Europe, occupying about two months. He spent a considerable part of the time in Paris.



E. C. SPURGE.

Mr. Edward C. Spurge, F. I. C., manager of the Ozone-Vanillin Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was a member of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. He was an attentive listener at the meeting of the sections devoted to organic and pharmaceutical chemistry, and our representative was fortunate enough to photograph him in a thoughtful pose.

Mr. Gustav Pitsch, of the wax house of Strahl & Pitsch, this city, was a passenger on board of the steamship *Kaiser Franz Joseph I.* on Wednesday, September 4, going to Europe for a visit of two months. Most of his time will be spent in Germany.

Mr. C. E. Russell, of Ungerer & Co., this city, who has been spending his vacation in the Bermudas, sends us greetings with a fine view of the Castle Grotto Cave.

Mr. Walter J. King, perfumer for the Imperial Crown Perfumery Co., of St. Louis, spent his summer vacation this year in Colorado. He is ordinarily an expert horseman, but he had an experience while riding alone on a narrow mountain road which convinced him that walking has some virtues after all. While riding along peacefully at a gentle trot, the horse got a bright idea, and without previously notifying Brother King of his intentions, he suddenly accelerated his gait. Brother King was not prepared for this manoeuvre and refused to accompany the horse any further. This did not disconcert the animal in the least, as he continued on his ambitious way totally deaf to the pleadings and demands of his erstwhile companion.

By the time Brother King arrived back at camp his anger had cooled considerably, and he was well able to bear the chaffing remarks of his friends as he strode up to the mantel-piece to eat his supper.

Brother King also is a very good perfumer.

Mr. Ed. Helbig, the sphinx-like, yet agreeable gentleman, from St. Louis, was a visitor here last month on pleasure. Mr. Helbig presides at the buying desk of Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

Economic Machinery Company, of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of labeling machines, has an interesting exhibit at the annual convention of the National Brewers' Association, held in Boston this month.

Eugene—Sáy, young fellow, what was your occupation in the old country?

Willie—I was a jockey. Smell this handkerchief. It's the only Jockey Club I ever got a cent from.

Mr. Paul Rieger, the well-known San Francisco perfumer and Tahiti vanilla bean enthusiast, posed for the photograph reproduced herewith in our office some two months ago. Everyone sees Rieger's attractive "Flower Drops" ads. in the general magazines, and in this journal attention will be invited to Tahiti vanilla beans.

Mr. Rieger comes East once or twice a year, either for the Perfumers' Convention or the gathering of the Extract clan. He is as welcome as Santa Claus, and breathes a genial spirit that makes one regret his going.



PAUL RIEGER.

Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York, American agents for Tombarel Frères, Grasse, announce that they have secured a considerable portion of this year's crop of oil of lavender.

Mr. Justin Dupont, of Paris, has given us the following interview of his impression of his American visit. Those who have visited Europe will remember vividly their first impression and the point of view of a trained scientific observer, such as Mr. Dupont certainly is, should prove of great interest. Mr. Dupont is the author of a paper presented at the congress. He said:

"The International Congress of Applied Chemistry has afforded a happy opportunity for a certain number of chemists of the Old World to realize a frequently cherished dream, i. e., to visit America, the marvels of which, as described by some authors, border upon the realm of fable. The congress has now closed its sessions. The greatest interest has been manifested, but this is the smallest benefit that has resulted from our visit.

"What, indeed, are the novelties of a scientific and industrial nature brought into view at the sessions of the congress, in comparison with those that we have constantly before our eyes, ever since we were struck upon our arrival with the appearance of the majestic and benevolent statue of Liberty Enlightening the World? New York, the gigantic port; the immense metropolis, with which we were able to form so imperfect and superficial acquaintance in so short a time; Washington (where the heart of the nation throbs), with its noble edifices and its smiling landscapes, captured us completely.

"It is, indeed, a new world, with new methods; with exceptional daring in its conceptions, and with indomitable energy in its realizations—the world which we have found here. For all of us—for the men of science and for the technicians, the sojourn which we have already passed here and the trips still to be made will prove prolific of instruction.

"We are not at all ashamed to acknowledge this fact. The artistic, scientific, and industrial patrimony of the American nations (jealously treasured and incessantly acquired) is so great and admirable that their sons can (without jealousy and devoid of envy) render the highest homage of merit to the genius of young America.

"The American spirit of order and method found a happy opportunity for development in the organization of the congress. Everything moved along most smoothly, thanks to the magnificent hospitality of Columbia University and of the College of the City of New York, and thanks to the zeal and fine courtesy of the members of the Executive Committee. And now that we are speaking of fine courtesy we cannot refrain from the pleasure of mentioning, first and foremost, that of him who incessantly during the long period of work and fatigue was the very personification of fine courtesy and good humor—the President of the Congress, Dr. W. N. Nichols. Among all the fine tokens of remembrance which we shall carry away from here, our recollections of Dr. Nichols will be one of the most highly prized."

Another gentleman, well known in this industry, who attended the congress, is Mr. Alois von Isakovics, Monticello, N. Y., who was on the Reception Committee. Mr. Isakovics is an able linguist, and was thus able to be of great service in making the foreign members welcome.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, have been appointed sole American agents for Pilar Freres, Grasse, France, one of the largest houses for the manufacture of pomades, liquid and solid concretes and essential oils, and other products used by perfumers and soapmakers. The September-October market report and wholesale price list of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard has just been issued and is complete in detail.

Mr. J. Judd Mason, of J. Judd Mason & Co., New York, has just returned from a trip through New England. Mr. B. F. French, of the same firm, is now on a trip through the Middle West. They represent Descollonges Frères, of Lyons, France.

Mr. M. R. MacLeod, who is on the sales corps of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, has returned to this city from a good trip through the central part of the country.

The Tariff Reform Committee of the New York Reform Club has issued a statement correcting a previous statement in which the assertion was made that Colgate & Co. was discriminating in prices in favor of foreign purchasers of its goods. The committee says: "The investigation establishes that Colgate & Co. issue a domestic discount sheet for the trade. With these discounts and also special offers of free goods, the net domestic prices are reduced to

the same, and on some articles to even less than their export prices. On only a few of their articles do the export prices appear to be less than domestic, and then only about 10 per cent."

Dr. Thomas M. Sayman, manufacturer of soaps and toilet articles, St. Louis, Mo., has let the contract for the construction of a new factory, eight stories high, and to cost about \$230,000. It will be built on a site adjoining the present building, which is at 2127 Franklin avenue. The floor levels of the two buildings will be the same and they will be connected.

Mr. Jacob Gundlich completed his twenty-fifth year in the service of George Lueders & Co., New York, on September 19. He was presented, by the firm, with a handsome gold watch. Long service is a characteristic in this firm, and is indicative of the most cordial relations with all the employees.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin, who is chief of the new United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, formerly was chief of the Bureau of Manufactures. Mr. Baldwin entered the Government service in April, 1884, and has had a varied experience in connection with the executive departments. He was chief clerk of the Bureau of the Census and later chief clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He has been in active direction of the work of commercial promotion by the Bureau of Manufactures for the last two years, and was in charge of the preparations for the recent National Commercial Conference held in Washington in April, 1912, resulting in the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. He also has directed the investigations which have been made by the Bureau of Manufactures into the work of commercial organizations and his bureau soon will publish the results of this investigation.



A. H. BALDWIN.

Mr. Thomas Holt, of Vancouver, B. C., has formed a company at Coeur d'Alene, Wash., to manufacture liquid and jelly soap from vegetable oils, using no fats, according to announcement.

Mr. G. Lafitte, of Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, who arrived here by the *St. Louis* on August 24, is making a business trip with Mr. E. H. Burr, who is manager of the firm's American branch.

Mr. Justin Dupont, Argenteuil, France, who is also represented here by Mr. Burr, is the third member of this party.

Mr. F. J. M. Miles, perfumer for Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago, made a flying visit to this city during the month.

Mr. William C. Lamb, of the New York office of the Whitall-Tatum Co., after going into camp recently with the Seventh Regiment of the New York State National Guard, finished his vacation by sojourning at Center Lovell, near Portland, Me.

Fire damaged the basement of the Sherer-Gillett Co. plant, 1705 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, August 25. The flames were confined to the point of origin and the loss, only a few thousand dollars, is covered by insurance. Electric wiring, records, machinery, etc., were undisturbed and there was no interruption whatever to the company's business.

The Aluminum Specialty Manufacturing Co., of Fulton, N. Y., have issued a new catalogue of aluminum specialties, and because of the wide range of products that can be used to advantage by manufacturers in this line, careful inspection of the catalogue will be of general interest.

Pompeian Olive Oil Co. has decided to move its plant from Washington to Baltimore, Md., where it has leased a large space in a new building at Concord and Pratt streets, and will employ 200 persons. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000, N. Musher is president and J. S. Sheedy is treasurer.

Mr. William A. Ingersoll, head of the vanilla bean department of H. Marquardt & Co., has returned to New York from a combined business and pleasure trip to Europe, during which he spent considerable time in Paris in the Bourbon vanilla bean market. He also visited Switzerland.

The Holman Soap Co., of Chicago, call attention to their advertisement in this issue, to the fact that they devote special attention to private brand work. This is an important branch of the industry, and small manufacturers who do not wish to install their own plants should be glad to learn where they may have their products made for them.

The *Pill* prints the following "Answers for the Anxious," being "Personal Advice by the Rhinelander Beauty Doctor":

To E. Z. Marie, Sheboygan:

Yes, Marie, bow legs can be straightened, and you need not fear to appear in a bathing suit after the following treatment. Just go to any first-class drug store and get 2 ozs. Bunco-Lax (sealed package). Put this in one gallon swamp-water and apply at night with a stock-dip spray. Sleep in a tube skirt.

Miss A. Stunner, Stevens Point:

Photo received. Yes, your smile can be made more "taking" and enlarged so as to show all your gold fillings. Go to any first-class pharmacist and get a 4-oz. package Pinkolum, and 1 oz. crystalized Smirle. If the druggist is a good mixer, let him mix them. Apply to the corners of your mouth, directly under each ear, until desired result is obtained.

Miss Justa Flirt, Wausau:

Of course, your eyebrows can be trained to part in the middle. Go to an up-to-date druggist and get 1/2-oz. pack-

age Burnhola. If the druggist don't keep it he is a rummy, and don't forget to tell him so. Apply with a rattail file. You can also grow the dimples you have longed for since childhood with Burnhola. If your chin is double a dimple on the lower one is considered more chic.

(All the above preparations are made by the Damphool Chemical Co. and should be on sale at all first-class drug stores in Wisconsin.)

Yale Soap & Refining Co., Cincinnati, O., recently awarded contracts for extensive alterations and improvements in its factory.

Rexall Ad-Vantages, for August, publishes an interesting account of the third business trip of Mr. George Hall, perfumer for the United Drug Company and general manager of the United Perfume Co., Boston, which he made recently to Southern France. His company's purchases now amount in that region to a very large sum annually. Mr. Hall gives considerable attention to the industry in Grasse, and reports that he was much impressed with the tremendous output of flowers in that district in the last year.

Mr. Addington Doolittle, assistant perfumer of the United Perfume Co., Boston, Mass., and Miss Anna Louise Stelter, were married recently at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Otto von Bueren. After a bridal trip the happy couple occupied their new home in Beverly.

NEW CORPORATIONS

National Hair Tonic Co., Augusta, Me., has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 to manufacture Hughback's Hair Tonic. E. M. Leavitt, of Augusta, is president and treasurer.

Forban Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been formed to manufacture chemical and dental preparations, with \$160,000 capitalization, by J. T. Smith, M. M. Salomon and G. R. Van Wart, all of New York.

Pierce Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., has been formed to manufacture soaps and toilet articles, with \$10,000 capital, by Gustave Beerly, Frank B. Ayres and A. E. Thomas.

American Distributing & Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has been chartered in Delaware, with \$30,000 capital stock, to manufacture and deal in medicated and perfumed soaps by M. Howells and D. H. Cummings, both of Pittsburgh, and J. F. Golden, of Dormont, Pa.

The I. Stern Dental Supply Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, capital stock \$30,000, to deal in dental supplies, etc., has been incorporated by A. D. Mizzy, New Haven, Conn.; I. Stern, New York City; S. Goldstein, Brooklyn Borough, New York City.

Consumers' Medicine & Extract Co., South Dakota, has been incorporated in Illinois, to manufacture and deal in drugs, with \$300,000 capital stock, by F. M. Widmeyer, 121 Delaware avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Synthetic Chemical Co., Seattle, Wash., with \$25,000 capital, has been incorporated by E. J. Fraser and M. Korstad.

PERFUMERY AT REXALL CONVENTION.

There was a great gathering of the drug clans in St. Louis, Mo., this month in response to the call of President Louis K. Liggett for the stockholders, who include five thousand retail druggists of the country, to attend the tenth annual meeting of the Rexall organization, known as the United Drug Co., of Boston, Mass. Business meetings, theater shows, dinners, automobile rides and other attractions occupied the attention of the stockholders, some of



GEORGE HALL.

whom traveled more than a thousand miles to be present, but one of the chief features was the perfumery display, which occupied a conspicuous place in the Coliseum and was in charge of the general manager of the United Perfume Co., Mr. George Hall. The display eclipsed the one at the Arena in Boston a year ago, and was probably the largest, most complete and striking show of perfumery ever exhibited in the Middle West. Last year's display in Boston was one of the largest individual displays of perfumery ever made by a single exhibitor, according to experts.

For display purposes, Mr. Hall was allotted a buffet arranged booth forty-five feet long with steps ten inches wide and ten inches high, so that the goods of the department were displayed from three feet above the floor to the moulding on the wall. This particular section of the Coliseum was one huge mass of perfumery and other toilet articles. Besides the products of the Rexall Company there was a large display of imported perfumery. Mr. Hall gave five talks on perfumery. The principal one was at the convention, and in it he dwelt upon the history of perfumes, told of the raw material used in perfumes, and described the manufacturing processes. This talk was illustrated by moving pictures of the laboratory in operation. Mr. Hall also outlined a number of schemes whereby the retailer can increase the returns of his perfumery department by special sales, combinations and special advertising stunts.

Midsummer Outing of the A. D. S.

The annual midyear outing of the American Druggists' Syndicate was held on August 22, the steamboat *Grand Republic* carrying about 1,500 members and employees from her pier in New York City to Valley Grove, a delightful spot on the shore of Long Island Sound. After luncheon the excursionists indulged in sports, dancing and other diversions. A brief business meeting was addressed by C. H. Goddard, secretary and general manager, and by H. W. Merritt, the president, who also was lately elected president of the National Association of Retail Druggists. One of the important acts of the meeting was to authorize Secretary Goddard to appoint a committee of eighteen members, representing all sections of the metropolitan district to investigate the subject of prices for A. D. S. goods, with a view to the revision of the list, should this course be deemed advisable. The question of changing

the name of A. D. S. Peroxide Cream to the copyrighted trade mark Peredix was discussed, and sentiment seemed to be in favor of the change.

Price Lists, Circulars, Etc., Received.

J. MANHEIMER, 28 Gold street, New York, sends us his September-October circular price list of vanilla beans (with illustrations of the same), essential oils, synthetic and artificial preparations, natural fruit essences, tinctures, certified colors, Warrick Freres' olive oils, floral waters, natural flower concretes and other raw material for perfumers, soap makes and flavoring extract manufacturers.

Scientific and Industrial Bulletin of Roure-Bertrand Fils, of Grasse (April, 1912, Series 3, No. 5). This valuable semi-annual contribution to the study of essential oils and kindred products is of absorbing interest, as usual. The table of contents is as follows: Part I.—Direct estimation of geraniol in oil of citronella; botanical study of two cypresses sub-spontaneous or planted in France; notes on the essential oil of cypress; oil of parsnip; oil of the wild celery of the marshes; oil of carrot. Part II.—Industrial review; notes on certain essential oils; the flower harvests of the south of France; products of animal origin and various raw materials; the *Diaspis pentagona*; "Les Produits Coloniaux." Part III.—Review of recent publications on the perfumes and essential oils; bibliography; general; terpene alcohols and their esters; sesquiterpene alcohols; aldehydes; ketones; phenols and phenolic ethers; aldehydic phenols; oxides; lactones and acid anhydrides; terpenes and sesquiterpenes; esters of non-terpene alcohols; nitrogenous compounds; essential oils of which the principal constituent is still undetermined.

The firms that make such contributions to technical literature are deserving of the thanks of a world-wide industry, and the least of the many ways open to recipients of the Bulletin, to show their appreciation, is to read and study it carefully.

HAIR TONIC PATENT.

1,037,425.—Hair-Tonic and Method of Compounding Same. Patented September 3, 1912. Specification of Letters Patent. Application filed October 5, 1911. Serial No. 652,962.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph L. Brooks, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Tonics and Methods of Compounding Same, of which the following is a specification.

Hair tonics or compositions for treating hair are generally used when hair is turning prematurely gray or is falling out. The causes are usually disease or malnutrition of the scalp. The first may properly be treated by suitable medication, while the latter will yield to correct feeding. This feeding of the scalp and the roots of the hair is preferably accomplished by means of fats and greases, properly rubbed into the scalp and the roots of the hair.

The precise invention, forming the subject matter of the present application, refers to a composition for treating hair by means of fats and greases, more particularly medullary acid, the fatty constituent of bone marrow, with a mixture of hydrocarbons of the methane series.

In preparing the compound, 100 parts in weight, of marrow of beef bones are carefully crushed and macerated and kept at a temperature, not to exceed about 72 degrees centigrade. The liquid constituents are then removed by pressing out and filtering off and are slowly cooled until at about 50 degrees centigrade, the now solid fatty acids of a melt-

ing point above 48 degrees are separated from the remaining liquid fatty acids of a lower melting point by decanting.

The solid fatty acids, so obtained, belong to the monobasic acids of the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_2$, and comprises mainly medullic acid of the formula $C_{21}H_{42}O_2$, having a specific gravity at 60 degrees centigrade of 0.860 and a melting point of $72\frac{1}{2}$ degrees centigrade. This product is then carefully mixed with 1.6 parts of petrolatum, comprising saturated hydrocarbons of the methane series with high carbon content, having a specific gravity at 60 degrees centigrade of 0.820 to 0.850 and a melting point of about 45 degrees centigrade. The mixture is then scented with a suitable odoriferous material, such as oil of bergamot 12 drops and extract of white rose 10 drops.

In order to treat the hair with this tonic, a small quantity is distributed on the finger tips and vigorously rubbed into the scalp and the roots of the hair.

What I regard as my invention or discovery and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. The method of compounding hair tonics which consists in, first, separating from bone marrow the constituents having melting points substantially between 48 and 72 degrees centigrade, second, mixing the same with petrolatum and, third, scenting said mixture with odoriferous material.
2. A composition for treating hair, consisting of the constituents of bone marrow having melting points substantially between 48 and 72 degrees centigrade, petrolatum and odoriferous material.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this thirtieth day of July, 1911.

JOSEPH L. BROOKS.

In presence of—
RALPH JULIAN SACHERS,
R. STROSCHEM.

COMPOSITION AND USES OF PALM OIL.

When properly made, palm oil consists mainly of what is called tripalmitin, a compound of palmitic acid and glycerin, and triolein, a compound of oleic acid and glycerin, with a predominance of tripalmitin. This oil is used by the Africans for lighting, cooking, and soap making. Plain or mixed with maize porridge palm oil is good for excessive nausea, if caused by tartar emetic or any other medicine.

Its fine body, delicate aroma, and ready power of bleaching render it invaluable in common and the most delicate soaps, and the superiority of the best toilet soaps are said to be due to the use of this oil. On account of its palmitic acid it finds large use in the candle industry. In South Wales and elsewhere it is largely used in the manufacture of tin plate, in preventing the heated iron from oxidation until it is bathed in melted tin.

By a process using extremely high temperatures, called "saponification," there may be secured a solid fatty acid, palmitic acid, oleic acid, and glycerin. The solid fats are largely used for candle making; oleic acid for lubricating, and such other purposes as might be fulfilled by olive oil; the glycerin is well known in medicine and surgery and in the manufacture of explosives.

American manufacturers or importers of palm oil would find great favor in the Republic of Liberia, whose chief article of export at present is palm oil. All classes of the Liberian population show a decided preference for American cotton goods, shoes, and provisions, and much larger quantities of palm oil, coffee, piassava, and palm kernels would be exported were it possible to secure American goods direct.

MAKING SOAP FROM WASTE SODA LIQUORS.

Waste lyes that have been used for the purpose of treating vegetable fibres, especially cocoanut fibre, can, according to the Société Commerciale des Crins, be utilized in the manufacture of hard and soft soaps. The process consists in filtering the waste lyes with a view to eliminating the matter held in suspension; the filtered liquor is then mixed with oils or fats in proportions varying according to requirements, the operation of soap-making being performed in the same manner as with fresh lye. It is claimed for this invention that it presents the two-fold advantage of economically utilizing a waste product, which can only be recovered at great expense if it is desired to use it over again, for the treatment of vegetable fibres, and by reason of the heavy cost of recovery, lye is generally run to waste; and a rapid and economical production of soap, on account of the presence in the lye of considerable quantities of dissolved resins, etc., which impart to the soap certain properties not obtained by the use of ordinary lyes.

Soap for Treating the Hair.

5,181.—SOAPS.—S. Eastwood, 1 Willans Road and S. Eastwood, 1 Woodbine Street, Dewsbury, and E. Twivy, 23 Airlie Place, Roundhay Road, Leeds, both in Yorkshire. Filed March 3, 1910. [English Patent.]

A soap for treating the hair is made by boiling mutton fat, caustic soda, Stockholm tar, carbolic acid, and coco-nut oil, with the requisite amount of water. According to the Provisional Specification, animal fat other than mutton fat may be used, and the coco-nut oil is omitted.

Saponification Method.

METHOD OF SAPONIFICATION BY MEANS OF SODIUM CARBONATE. (Aldo. Bolis. L'ind. sapon., 2, 10-1.) Since the fatty acids are always more or less impure, a double saponification must take place; one, that of the fatty acids by the Na_2CO_3 , the other, that of the neutral non-decomposed fat by caustic alkali. The amount of soda required then must be calculated from the acid number as determined and the amount of caustic from the saponification number. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical boiler terminating in a frustum above which is a steam-heated tank containing the fatty acids. The amount required of soda is poured into the boiler and brought to a boiling; then the proper amount of fatty acid at not less than 100 degs. is run in from above in a fine stream during constant and energetic stirring to prevent boiling over. The fats added, boiling is continued until effervescence entirely ceases. Then the proper amount of 26 degs. to 30 degs. Bé. NaOH is added. To prevent an excess of soda in the soap, from 1 to 2 per cent. less than the calculated amount for complete saponification is taken and the NaOH increased proportionately. This method combined with Twitchell's is particularly suitable for small installations.

Bottlers' Convention in New Orleans.

Preparations are being made for the 24th annual convention of the American Bottlers' Protective Association which will be held in New Orleans, October 15-16. A. B. Freeman, chairman of the local arrangements committee, can be addressed care of Post Office Box 1235, New Orleans, La. The national secretary is R. E. Schoder, 218 East 37th street, New York.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

HENRY WAMPOLE, H. K. Wampole & Co., September, 1906.

ROBERT C. EASTMAN, son of originator of Eastman's perfumes and perfumer for the Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, September, 1908.

THOMAS EARLEY, soaps, September, 1908.

WILLIAM J. EAVENSON, J. Eavenson & Sons, Philadelphia, soaps, September, 1908.

WILLIAM B. ROBESON, of Euler & Robeson, New York, and associate member of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, September, 1908.

JAMES GOOD, mechanical soaps, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

SAMUEL NEVINS, talc, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

WILLIAM J. PEET, of the Peet Soap Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, September, 1910.

JOHN B. LADD, of Ladd & Coffin, New York, September, 1910.

JOSEPH TETLOW, perfumery, Philadelphia, September, 1911.

NICHOLAS SHELDON, soaps, Rhode Island, September, 1911.

Mr. Charles H. Dorman, of Boston.

Representatives of New York houses who visit Boston will be greatly shocked to learn of the sudden death of Mr. Charles H. Dorman, head chemist and perfumer for the Willis H. Lowe Co., of that city. Mr. Dorman was a stockholder and director of the company.

On Saturday, August 31, Mr. and Mrs. Dorman made a trip to Nahant, and on their return to their home, after a pleasant outing, Mr. Dorman was taken with a severe heart attack, and died in twenty minutes.

Mr. Dorman comes of a family of perfumers. His father, William Barnes Dorman, was for many years the president of the Lady Grey Perfume Co., of Boston.

He was 44 years of age, and had already attained more than a local reputation as a successful chemist and perfumer. He will be greatly missed by the company and lamented by his many friends.

Mr. A. H. Tatum, of Whitall-Tatum Co.

Mr. Albert Holmes Tatum, of New York City, died on August 31 at his summer home in Seabright, N. J., of heart trouble. Mr. Tatum was born in Philadelphia 39 years ago. He early became associated with his father, Mr. Charles A. Tatum, in the Whitall-Tatum Co., manufacturers of perfumers' glassware, at No. 46 Barclay street. He was married to Miss M. Louise Major about fifteen years ago. He leaves his widow, his father and one brother, Mr. Frederick C. Tatum. Mr. Tatum was a member of the Automobile Club of America and the New York Athletic Club.

Dr. Horatio S. Kelley, of West Dennis, Mass.

Sincere regret was felt over the recent death of Dr.



DR. HORATIO S. KELLEY.

Horatio S. Kelley, of West Dennis, Mass., who, although a physician and a pharmacist, had been much interested in the practical production of toilet products, being the originator of several toilet articles, including Cedarosa soap, of which he was for a time the manufacturer. This business is being continued by his widow, who succeeded him as head of the Cedarosa Company. Dr. Kelley was born in 1854 in Dennisport, was graduated in New York University in 1884, practiced medicine in connection with the ownership of drug stores and eventually devoted much of his time to the manufacture of his cedarosa specialties. In 1897 he was married to Miss Annie S. Sanborn, of Centre Sandwich, N. H., who shared in his activities and affairs.

Mr. Jacob Baur, of Chicago.

MR. JACOB BAUR.

Announcement of the death of Mr. Jacob Baur, of Chicago, which occurred on July 19, was received with sincere regret by his numerous acquaintances and friends in the trades which have relations with his enterprises. Mr. Baur, as founder, president and treasurer of the Liquid Carbonic Co., was so well and favorably known that an extended sketch is unnecessary. He was in his 56th year, and leaves a widow and young daughter.

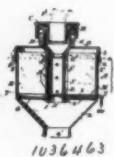
Up to a few days before his death Mr. Baur was apparently in his accustomed health, but malignant intestinal trouble set in and after a week at a hospital an operation was resorted to as the last recourse. From this operation Mr. Baur never recovered.

Other Obituary Notes.

Mr. Reginald Howell, of Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., essential oil dealers, London, Eng., died suddenly on August 3, after an operation, in his 57th year. He was an advocate of high business ideals, and was greatly esteemed in private life.

Mr. Joseph Levison, who was for 12 years a salesman for the American Stopper Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., died on August 18 at Stamford, N. Y. Mr. Levison had been under a physician's care for several months; but insisted on continuing at his work. Early in August he went on his vacation which ended unfortunately. He was born in Brooklyn in 1863 and resided there continuously. He leaves a wife and one son, who is a student at Columbia University.

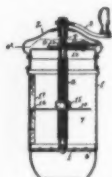
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.



1036463



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PHOBROL

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JESS

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Valet

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DURAND

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YOZO

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ROSE MELODY

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KEWTEX

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RUSTPARK

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BATH
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SOUL
OF
THE VIOLET

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SHAVENE

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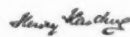
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NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS ISSUED.

1,036,463.—SOAP-HOLDER.—Baylis M. Dawson, Boston, Mass., assignor to Edwin R. Crooker, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed September 15, 1910. Serial No. 582,263. (Cl. 45—28.)

A soap container of the character described comprising a receptacle having a detachable cover and a foraminated support therein, water inlet and discharge portions, a tubular member within the receptacle for the unobstructed passage of water, said tubular member having small discharge apertures arranged between its inlet and outlet, a valve for the tubular member arranged near its outlet for obstructing the direct passage of water through the tubular member, and means extending outside the receptacle for operating the valve so that in the closing operation of the same water will be discharged in forced jets through the apertures in the tubular member against the soap.

1,037,456.—SOAP-SUPPLIER.—Charles H. J. Dilg and Jonathan O. Fowler, Jr., New York, N. Y., assignors to Granulator Soap Company, a corporation of New York. Filed May 15, 1905. Serial No. 260,436. (Cl. 146—9.)

In a machine of the class described, a casing, retaining means to prevent the rotation of a body contained within the casing but to allow the same to move downwardly, a cutter having some teeth inclined so as to cut when the cutter is rotated in one direction, and to support the soap when rotated in the other direction to prevent too deep a cut, and having other teeth inclined so as to cut, when the cutter is rotated in the last-named direction, and to support the soap when rotated in the opposite direction, a manually actuated means to rotate the cutter in either direction, and a longitudinally movable follower to press the body toward the cutter, whereby upon the sole operation of the cutter, it will operatively engage the descending body, wher turned in either direction.

1,037,821.—SOAP-DISPENSING MACHINE.—Charles H. J. Dilg and Jonathan O. Fowler, New York, N. Y., assignors to Granulator Soap Company, a corporation of New York. Original application filed May 15, 1905. Serial No. 260,435. Divided and this application filed May 28, 1909. Serial No. 498,808. (Cl. 146—9.)

In a dispensing machine, a receptacle to contain a body or mass of material, a supporting means therefor, an opening at the lower end of the casing, an abrading means located adjacent to said opening, a bearing for a shaft located above the said opening, a manually actuated shaft located at an angle to the longitudinal axis of the casing, means intermediate the shaft and the said body to rotate the latter, and self-acting yieldable means connected with the rotating means to continuously force the material downward with a positive impelling movement to cause the material and the abrading means to become continuously engaged with a yielding action to produce a steady and uniform abrading action on materials of different resistances until the same become practically entirely ground away by the use of the manually actuated shaft solely.

1,038,214.—SOAP-DISPENSING MACHINE.—George F. Shaver, New York, assignor by mesne assignments, to Granulator Soap Company, New York, N. Y. Filed July 2, 1906. Serial No. 324,469. (Cl. 146—11.)

In a soap-dispensing machine, in combination, a container adapted to receive a cake of soap, a rotatable cutter, an operating shaft for said cutter, a threaded feeding shaft extending from said cutter and having the end adjacent the cutter and the opposite end thereof necked down to remove the threads, a threaded follower positioned upon said feeding shaft and engaging said container to prevent rotation thereof with said feeding shaft, and means for driving said feeding shaft from said operating shaft continuously at a reduced speed, said means comprising a small gear mounted upon said operating shaft at the end opposite the cutter and a larger gear mounted upon said feeding shaft operatively connected with said small gear.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

87,840.—Hair Tonic.—Nels. A. Anderson, Tacoma, Wash.

Filed February 8, 1912. Serial No. 61,370. Published June 11, 1912.

87,846.—Flavoring Extracts and Imitation Flavors.—Bristol Drug and Gum Corporation, Bristol, Tenn.

Filed March 28, 1911. Serial No. 55,378. Published June 4, 1912.

87,859.—Face Powders.—Jay V. Daniels, Chicago, Ill.

Filed August 11, 1911. Serial No. 58,140. Published June 11, 1912.

87,862.—Tea, Spices and Flavoring Extracts.—The Dern Tea & Coffee Co., Colorado Springs, Col.

Filed December 19, 1910. Serial No. 53,361. Published June 4, 1912.

87,888.—Soap (Solid and Liquid).—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,483. Published June 11, 1912.

87,889.—Soap (Solid and Liquid).—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,489. Published June 11, 1912.

87,891.—Flavoring Extracts, Imitation Fruit Flavors and Spices.—Interstate Commerce Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Filed April 1, 1912. Serial No. 62,568. Published June 4, 1912.

87,900.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—George A. Madison, St. Paul, Minn.

Filed November 12, 1907. Serial No. 31,139. Published April 30, 1912.

87,909.—Tooth-Paste. National Pharmacy Co., Oakland, Cal.

Filed January 21, 1909. Serial No. 40,064. Published September 7, 1909.

87,955.—Certain Foods.—Western Grocer Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Filed December 15, 1911. Serial No. 60,277. Published June 11, 1912.

87,998.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,482. Published June 18, 1912.

88,048.—Strops and Soaps.—Auto Strop Safety Razor Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed March 11, 1911. Serial No. 55,006. Published June 18, 1912.

88,049.—Tar Distillates for Use As Detergents.—Barrett Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed March 22, 1912. Serial No. 62,347. Published June 25, 1912.

88,050.—Tar Distillates for Use As Detergents.—Barrett Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed March 22, 1912. Serial No. 62,348. Published June 25, 1912.

88,057.—Preparations for Cleaning All Sorts of White Goods.—Cammeyer, New York, N. Y.

Filed March 18, 1912. Serial No. 62,239. Published June 18, 1912.

88,075.—Washing Compound.—Edwin G. Frank, Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed May 16, 1912. Serial No. 63,581. Published June 25, 1912.

88,087.—Hair Tonic.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,502. Published June 25, 1912.

88,088.—Soaps.—Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

Filed April 10, 1912. Serial No. 62,798. Published June 25, 1912.

88,091.—Toilet Soap.—James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Filed May 6, 1912. Serial No. 63,367. Published June 25, 1912.

88,092.—Washing Powder.—Klensall Mfg. Co., Reading, Pa.

Filed February 23, 1912. Serial No. 61,694. Published June 18, 1912.

88,100.—Flavoring Extracts.—William H. Malette, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Filed February 27, 1912. Serial No. 61,763. Published June 18, 1912.

88,110.—Soaps.—Peninsular Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed April 9, 1912. Serial No. 62,770. Published June 25, 1912.

88,115.—Compound for Cleaning and Polishing Wood and Metal Surfaces.—The Railway Chemical Mfg. Co., Meadville, Pa.

Filed January 25, 1911. Serial No. 54,068. Published June 25, 1912.

88,155.—Soap.—B. T. Babbitt, Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y.

Filed May 14, 1910. Serial No. 49,725. Published December 19, 1911.

88,183.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Sachets.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.

Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,497. Published July 2, 1912.

88,212.—Certain Acids and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Société Chimique des Usines Du Rhône, Anct. Gilliard, P. Monnet & Cartier, Paris, France.

Filed December 29, 1911. Serial No. 60,508. Published July 2, 1912.

LABELS REGISTERED.

16,505.—Title: "Peroxide Cream." (For Complexion-Cream.) Charles W. Eakeley, Newark, N. J. Filed July 10, 1912.

16,507.—Title: "Gartside's Iron Rust Soap." (For Soap.) Joseph H. Gartside, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 26, 1912.

16,559.—Title: "Perry's Beau-a-Mi-Derm Toilet Cream." (For Toilet Cream.) Belle A. Perry, Oskosh, Wis. Filed July 17, 1912.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

3,094.—Title: "Hebe Bath Powder." (For Hebe Bath Powder.) Philo Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J. Filed August 16, 1912.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

39,962.—Fischer Brothers, Seattle, Wash. (Filed January 18, 1909. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since January 1, 1893.)—Salad Oil, Consisting of Refined Cottonseed Oil.

52,293.—Kosaburo Nakayama, Osaka, Japan. (Filed October 17, 1910. Claims use since April 8, 1906.)—Tooth Powder and Toilet Extracts, Face Powders, Perfumed Water, Toilet Creams and Pomade.

53,511.—George Lewis, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Servus Pure Food Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation. (Filed December 28, 1910. Claims use since December 19, 1910.)—Vanilla Extract, Lemon Extract, etc.

56,485½.—The American Cotton Oil Co., West New York, N. J. (Filed June 14, 1911. The Hebrew characters appearing on the flag shown in the drawing and which, translated into English, is "Kosher Oil," are not claimed. Claims use since December 1, 1906.)—Cottonseed Oil.

57,731.—Yozo Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Filed July 20, 1911. Claims use since May 20, 1910.)—Talcum Powder, Hair Tonic, Toilet Water, etc.

58,232.—Rust-Parker-Martin Co., Duluth, Minn. (Filed August 16, 1911. Claims use since about November 1, 1910.)—Flavoring Extracts, Olive Oil, etc.

59,539.—Alexander L. Caprini, Pittsburg, Pa. (Filed November 4, 1911. Claims use since October 15, 1911.)—Olive Oil.

59,586.—Badger State Cleaner Co., Seymour, Wis. (Filed November 7, 1911. Claims use since October 26, 1911.)—A Cleaning Powder for Metal, Wood and Household Articles.

59,703.—Frank G. Conway, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 13, 1911. [No claim being made to the words "For the Hair."] Claims use since August 15, 1911.)—A Hair Tonic.

59,879.—Geo. Borgfeldt & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed November 23, 1911. Claims use since October 25, 1911.)—Infants' Toilet Soap.

60,032.—American Ammone Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Filed December 1, 1911. Claims use since January 10, 1910. [The word "Bath" not being claimed.])—Medicated Antiseptic Soluble Toilet Powders.

60,623.—James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed January 4, 1912. [Under ten-year proviso.] Claims use since July 1, 1887.)—Toilet and Laundry Soap.

61,472.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since November 24, 1911.)—Perfumes, Sachet Powder, Toilet Water, Cologne Waters, Smelling Salts, Toilet and Face Powders (liquid and dry), Talcum Powder and Rice Powder, Cold Cream and Toilet Creams, Toilet Cerate, Almond Meal, Benzoin, Milk of Cucumber, Camphor Ice, Mutton Tallow, Cocoa Butter, Toilet Lotions and Bay Rum, Bath Powder, Hair Dressing, Depilatories, Hair Tonic, Alkenna Powder, Shampoo Preparations, Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Tooth Washes, Nail Polish, Nail Enamel, Pomade Rouge, etc.

61,475.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since January 1, 1899.)—Perfumes, Sachet Powder, Toilet Water, Cologne Waters, Smelling Salts, Toilet and Face Powders (liquid and dry), Talcum Powder and Rice Powder, Cold Cream and Toilet Creams, Toilet Cerate, Almond-Meal, Benzoin, Milk of Cucumber, Camphor Ice, Mutton Tallow, Cocoa Butter, Toilet Lotions and Bay Rum, Bath Powder, Hair Dressing, Depilatories, Hair Tonic, Alkenna Powder, Shampoo Preparations, Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Tooth Washes, Nail Polish, Nail Enamel, Pomade Rouge, Cuticle Acid, Eyebrow Pencils and Troches for the Breath.

61,476.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since January 1, 1899.)—Soap (solid and liquid).

61,480.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. [Under ten-year proviso.] Claims use since prior to February 20, 1895.)—Toilet Water.

61,481.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. [Under ten-year proviso.] Claims use since January, 1895.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters and Talcum Powders.

61,488.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since January, 1903.)—Perfumes, Sachet Powder, Toilet Water, Face Powders and Bath Powder.

61,490.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since November, 1895.)—Perfumes, Sachet Powder, Face Powders and Tooth Powder.

61,492.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 15, 1912. Claims use since May, 1910.)—Perfumes and Sachet Powder.

61,580.—Frank W. Bucknam, Skowhegan, Me. (Filed February 17, 1912. Claims use since February 10, 1912.)—Foot Remedies.

61,668.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 23, 1912. Claims use since December 22, 1911.)—Perfumes, Sachet Powder, Toilet Water, Talcum Powder, Rice Powder, Cold Cream and Bath Powder.

61,795.—The Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 28, 1912. Claims use since about December 1, 1911.)—A Soap Solution of Chlorometacresol for Use as Disinfectant and Germicide.

61,817.—The Yale Soap & Refining Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed February 29, 1912. [The pictures being those of Elihu Yale, deceased, and the signature being a fac-simile of his signature.] Claims use since February 9, 1912.)—Laundry Soap.

61,975.—Joseph A. Glenn, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed March 6, 1912. [The background being blue, no claim being made to the exclusive use of the words "Benzoin" and "Jelly."] Claims use since December, 1906.)—Ointments.

62,238.—John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., London, England. (Filed March 18, 1912. Claims use since 1853.)—A Tooth Paste.

62,332.—The Oxypathor Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Filed March 22, 1912. Claims use since the first day of February, 1912.)—Face Cream, Tooth Paste, Antiseptic Powder,

Foot Cream, Foot Powder and Hydrogen Peroxid Powder.

62,393.—Paul C. McBride, Chicago, Ill. (Filed March 25, 1912. Claims use since March 8, 1912.)—A Container for a Tooth Brush, a Tooth Polishing Stick, a Can of Tooth Cleansing Powder, and a Tube of Tooth Polishing Paste.

62,543.—Bordeaux Chemical Works, New York, N. Y. (Filed March 30, 1912. Claims use since March 15, 1912.) Facial Creams, Rouge, Face Powder and Nail Polish.

62,559.—Peter J. Bertucci, New Orleans, La. (Filed April 1, 1912. Claims use since January 15, 1912.)—Flavoring Extracts.

62,795.—F. M. Wells, Montreal, Canada. (Filed April 9, 1912. Claims use since November 25, 1911.) [The disk and bar being printed in red.]—Tooth Powder.

63,058.—William P. Quentell, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 22, 1912. Claims use since April 9, 1912.)—An Antiseptic Shaving Cream.

63,065.—Alfred Wright Perfumer, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed April 23, 1912. [Under ten-year proviso.] Claims use since December, 1889.)—Perfumery.

63,212.—W. B. McCoy, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed April 30, 1912. Claims use since May 15, 1910.)—A Tonic for the Scalp and Hair.

63,248.—Calvin B. Heizer, Oakland, Cal. (Filed May 1, 1912. [No claim being made to the words "Cold Cream."] Claims use since April 1, 1911.)—Facial Cream.

63,330.—John Blaul's Sons Co., Burlington, Iowa. (Filed May 4, 1912. Claims use since February, 1912.)—Lemon Extract, Vanilla Extract, Olive Oil, etc.

63,394.—Imo Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 7, 1912. Claims use since April 1, 1912.)—A mouth Wash and Remedy for Diseased Mucous Membranes of the Mouth, Throat and Nose.

63,528.—Harding & Sons, Sutton, England. (Filed May 14, 1912. [Under ten-year proviso.] Claims use since July 17, 1893.)—A Saponaceous Powder for the Hair.

63,743.—Edward L. Mertz, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Filed May 23, 1912. Claims use since October 10, 1911.)—Cleaning Compound.

63,786.—William H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed May 25, 1912. Claims use since January, 1906.)—Talcum Powder, Sachet Powders, Cold Creams and Perfumes.

63,805.—Charles Hedden, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 25, 1912. Claims use since July, 1911.)—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powder, Face Powder and Talcum Powder.

63,821.—Ottilia Meizinger, Yonkers, N. Y. (Filed May 27, 1912. Claims use since May 1, 1912.)—Face Cream and Hair Pomade.

63,868.—Thos. Roulston, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 29, 1912. Claims use since May 1, 1912.) [In which the escutcheon, the word "Prospect" and the background for the polka-dots are blue.]—Soap Powder and Soap.

64,213.—John J. Shimmel, Port Chester, N. Y. (Filed June 15, 1912. Claims use since about July 1, 1911.)—Hair Tonics.

64,269.—Auto Strop Safety Razor Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed June 19, 1912. Claims use since May 11, 1912.)—Strops and Soaps.

64,384.—Retailers' Co-Operative Assn., Camden, N. J. (Filed June 26, 1912. Claims use since June 24, 1912.)—Medicated and Toilet Soaps.

64,407.—Haskins Bros. & Co., Sioux City, Iowa. (Filed June 26, 1912. Claims use since June 5, 1912.)—Laundry Soap.

64,766.—P. Pastene & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed July 16, 1912. Claims use since May 15, 1912.)—Salad Oil.

64,858.—The Vorl Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed July 22, 1912. Claims use since about November 15, 1911.)—A Flavoring Compound.

Drawback on Toilet Preparations.

Treasury Decision 32795 reports the allowance of a drawback on domestic tax-paid alcohol used in toilet and medicinal preparations manufactured by Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York City.

TOILET CREAM PATENT.

1,017,595.—Process of Producing Toilet Cream. Patented February 13, 1912. Application filed November 3, 1911. Serial No. 658,422.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. ROYSTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the County of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for Producing Toilet Cream; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the process of manufacturing toilet cream and has for an object to provide a new and improved process insuring economy in manufacturing and superiority in product.

In the preferred manner of practicing the process one quart of water is placed in a vessel and five ounces of caustic potash dissolved therein. Such dissolving is aided by stirring and after being completely dissolved this solution is permitted to stand not less than twenty-four hours.

A second compound is formed by placing one gallon of water in a vessel and bringing it to boiling point under atmospheric pressure and placing therein four pounds of stearic acid and one quart of glycerine. The introduction of the stearic acid and glycerine into the boiling water will lower the temperature which should again be raised to a temperature of 156 degs. Fahr., at which temperature the stearic acid will be entirely melted. A vessel is now employed and into this vessel is placed two gallons of water which is brought to the boiling point under atmospheric pressure and into such boiling water the above solution is introduced and the temperature again raised to the boiling point. The solution thus formed is now introduced into the above-named compound while such compound of stearic acid and glycerine is at the boiling point and stirred to thoroughly incorporate the ingredients and until the contents have been raised again to the boiling point and for a minute or two after reaching such boiling point. After such thorough incorporation the mass may be boiled without stirring and should be boiled for a period of fifteen minutes. The composition is now completed and should be poured into jars while still hot and without any stirring or other manipulation after or during cooling. To prevent evaporation and deterioration the jars should be sealed air tight as by employing a coating of paraffin or other impervious wax.

While the ingredients and steps of the process as above described have been found from long experience to be the best for producing the highest grade material it is, of course, obvious that the various steps might be departed from to a limited extent without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

The process of producing a toilet cream consisting in employing an alkaline solution consisting of one quart of water and five ounces of caustic potash, melting four pounds of stearic acid in a mixture of one gallon of water and one quart of glycerine, diluting the caustic solution with two gallons of water and raising to a temperature of 212° F., pouring the boiling solution into the stearic acid compound, stirring until admixed and boiling until complete saponification takes place.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. ROYSTON,
Witnesses: WM. A. WARD, ISABEL WEBBER.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

REBATES ON SPIRITS USED IN PERFUMERY.—Regulations have now been approved by the Government in Council providing for a rebate of Customs and Excise duties in Natal upon rectified spirits of wine distilled in any Province of the Union used by distillers or rectifiers in the manufacture of perfumery and non-potable articles, or by chemists and druggists in the preparation of medicines, perfumery, and non-potable articles, and also used in approved museums for specified purposes.

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—Three families connected with the perfume industry were gladdened by the arrival of children last month.

The home of M. and Mme. Charles Harmel (Tombarel Frères) *un superbe garçon* was born and will answer to the name of Xavier.

M. Claude Hugues, of the perfume house of Ad. Raynaud et Cl. Hugues, was congratulated on the arrival of *une jolie fillette*, who will be called Yvonne-Marie-Marthe-Frédérique.

M. Charles Lemgen, of Sozio and Andrioli, is happy over the arrival of *une belle petite fillette*, who is called Cécile.

LAVENDER.—The crop is about average; but in spite of this there has been a slight rise owing largely to lack of co-operation among the distillers. The gatherers have naturally taken advantage of this situation.

JASMINE.—It seemed at first that the crop would be about normal, but the daily receipts of flowers were less than half of what they were last year; but in spite of this the price has dropped to 2.75 fr. per kilo against 5.75 fr. last year.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

VANILLA BEANS.—Mr. Dumont, the American consul at Guadeloupe, sends the following: "Vanilla beans are not graded in Guadeloupe. The long, medium, short and cuts are bought together and shipped. The grading is done in New York. There are no dealers in these beans who will send samples. The crop is too small and too valuable. The trade is in the hands of New York buyers who arrive in the colony in December and stay until the end of March, buying all beans offered. There is little chance to deal with the grower unless you are on the ground and no chance whatever to deal on a commission basis. Vanilla beans properly cured bring the grower \$2.50 per pound in the colonial market."

HOLLAND.

CARAWAY SEED.—Consul Frank W. Mahin, at Amsterdam, sends an interesting report on caraway seed, which is extensively grown in Holland. In 1911, despite drought, the yield was larger than normal, the quantity being 24,700,000 pounds. The declared value of the exports of caraway seed to the United States from Amsterdam in 1909 was \$115,611; in 1910, \$82,247; and in 1911, \$92,663.

ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

COCONUT OIL.—Vice Consul E. B. Cipriani, at Port of Spain, reports that a coconut oil factory is being erected at Manzanilla. A similar factory has been built at St. Margaret in the same district. It is said that oil from these will be shipped in a short time. The harvest of coconuts along the eastern coast is reported this year as being one of the largest reaped for some time.

JAPAN.

SOAP AND TARIFF.—Consul G. N. West, at Kobe, reports that an interesting result of the new tariff law is the soap-making enterprise of an English firm of soap manufac-

turers. Land was purchased at Amagasaki, between Osaka and Kobe, and the erection of a factory begun in June, 1911. The capital invested is \$750,000. All the materials have been imported from Europe and the management is in the hands of English experts. It is still uncertain how much of a success this new enterprise will be. The Japanese have lately been making great advances in the manufacture of soap as their experts sent abroad by the Bureau of Research have been very successful in obtaining formulas in all foreign factories. The high salaries paid the English experts and the fact that Japanese workmen demand higher wages and shorter hours from foreign employers than from Japanese will make the cost of the output of the new English factory considerably higher than that of a similar factory run entirely by Japanese.

JAFFA.

SOAP AND OIL.—Soap exported from Jaffa in 1911 (4,380 tons) shows an increase on the figures for 1910, although the value (£144,300) is less, owing to a fall in the cost of olive oil. The export of olive and sesame oils totalled 800,000 lbs., valued at £14,980, as against 297,600 lbs. valued at £6,686 in 1910.

MANCHURIA.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—Imports of foreign perfumery at the Harbin consular district advanced from \$19,599 in 1910 to \$54,063 in 1911. Soap imports in the same years advanced from \$28,504 to \$101,585.

MEXICO.

SOAP AND OIL.—The Compania Jabonera de la Laguna, at Gomez Palacio, Durango, claims to have the largest soap factory in the world. The company was organized in 1898, has \$1,500,000 capitalization and employs 800 men. Its cottonseed oil department has a capacity of 400 tons daily and its soap department turns out 100,000 boxes of 75 pounds each day, working almost to full capacity during the last year. Shipments in American currency in the year were valued as follows: Laundry soap, \$3,000,000; toilet soap, \$75,000; glycerin and cottonseed products, \$3,340,000. Another large soap and oil plant, located in the city of Torreon, called La Union, S. A., employs 400 persons and its output last year was 300,000 boxes of all grades, 75 pounds each, valued at more than \$1,000,000.

SYRIA.

OLIVE OIL.—Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, Beirut, reports a large stock of oil on hand in Beirut, and large stocks are also held in the villages where the oil is produced. In Beirut the amount is estimated at 1,100,000 pounds and in the villages 2,750,000 pounds. Prices of olive oil are rising, as now practically no crop at all is expected for this coming season. Very few shipments of olive oil have been made from Beirut to the United States, principally because the Syrian oil has not been able to compete with the Italian oil in the American markets on account of its price.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

The essential oils market during the month has been firm with insignificant variations in quotations. Oil of lemon has been particularly firm on reports of speculative tendencies in the primary market and a demand which suggests the possibility of an advance in the near future. Oil of orange is in unchanged position, with considerable buying of new crop oil reported.

Oil of peppermint for several weeks has been on the verge of an advance, due to unfavorable reports from the

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

*(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.
For very small orders the prices would be slightly higher.)*

Almond, Bitter .....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	2.00	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.	4.50	Lemongrass	1.70-1.80		
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	2.00	Tonka Beans, Angostura...	6.50
" Sweet True .....	.60-.65	" distilled .....	.50	" " Para	3.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.25-.30	Linaloe	2.75	Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon	3.60-4.00
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti	2.25
Anise	1.55	" artificial	2.00	SUNDRIES.	
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12		
Bay	2.75	Neroli, petale	30.00-40.00	Ambergris, black ....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%....	6.50	" artificial	12.00-17.00	" gray	25.00-27.50
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Nutmeg .....	.80	Civet, horns	1.50-1.75
Bois de Rose, Femelle....	3.75-4.00	Opoponax	7.00	Chalk, precipitated .....	.04½-.06
Cade .....	.20	Orange, bitter	2.85	Cologne Spirit	2.65-3.10
Cajeput .....	.60	" sweet	2.65	Cumarin	3.50
Camphor .....	.12	Origanum	40-.60	Heliotropine	1.75
Caraway Seed	1.00	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Menthol	9.00
Cardamom	18.00	" " absolute.(oz.)	28.50-32.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Patchouly	3.00-3.60	" grain	15.00
" Lead free	1.05	Pennyroyal	1.00	" Tonquin, pods..	13.00-16.00
" Redistilled	1.40	Peppermint	2.75-3.30	" grains "	21.00-24.00
Cedar, Leaf .....	.50	Petit Grain, South American.	4.50	" Artificial, per lb....	1.50-3.00
" Wood .....	.18	" French	8.00	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.12
Cinnamon, Ceylon	6.50-14.00	Pimento	2.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
Citronella .....	.39	Rose	(oz.)12.00-16.00	granulated .....	.13
Cloves	1.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Copaiba	1.15-1.25	" Spanish .....	.50	" French	25.00-30.00
Coriander	6.00-9.00	Rue	4.00	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Croton	1.10	Safrol .....	.45	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
Cubebs	3.50	Sandalwood, East India....	3.00	Thymol	1.70
Erigeron	2.00	" West India...	1.60	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Sassafras, artificial .....	.35	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	" natural .....	.75		
" Bitter .....	.75	Savin	1.40	Tallow, city, 6¾@6½c. (hhd.).	
Geranium, African	7.25	Spearmint	4.25	Grease, brown, 5½@6c.; yellow,	
" Bourbon	7.00	Spruce .....	.50	5¾@6¼c.	
" French	11.00	Tansy	3.00	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 38c.;	
" Turkish	3.50	Thyme, red	1.10	winter yellow, 7¼@7½c.	
Ginger	6.50	" white	1.30	Cocanut oil, Cochin, 10¾c.; Ceylon,	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	Vetivert, Bourbon	6.00-7.00	9¼c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	" Indian	30.00-40.00	Olive oil, denatured, 80@85c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.34-.36	Olive oil, foots, prime, 7@7¼c.	
Kananga, Java	3.00	genuine	4.50-5.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 6¾@7c.; red, prime,	
Lavender, English	12.00	Wormwood	6.50	6½c.	
" Cultivated	6.00	Ylang-Ylang	30.00-40.00	Peanut, 6½@7½c.	
" Fleurs, 28-30	3.50-3.75			Soya Bean oil, 6½c.	
" U. S. P.	3.00			Chemicals, borax, 3¼@4c.; caustic	
" (Spike)	1.10-1.25			soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.65.	
				Rosin, water white, \$8.80.	

growing regions, but so far there has been no curtailment of the output sufficient to force the revision of prices. The latest reports are of favorable conditions and a normal output.

Citronella oil has weakened through a cessation in the demand and there has been a slight shading of prices, due to the accumulation of stocks.

Anise oil which dropped slightly early in the month, is again firm at \$1.50, on unfavorable news from China relating to floods, etc. Some sellers are quoting \$1.55.

Spot supplies of spearmint oil and oil of tansy are very low and local holders of the latter have been asking and in some cases receiving slightly more than the market.

Cocanut oil is scarce with an upward tendency and the supplies are in the hands of a few dealers only.

The demand for Olive Oil is strong, with slow supplies and an advancing tendency. Sales have been made recently as high as 85 cents.

BEANS.

A feature of the market in the last month was the offering to local holders of several large consignments of Mexicans by curers who came from Mexico to New York for that purpose. It is said that fully 75 per cent. of the 1911-12 crop already has been marketed. The demand from extract manufacturers is reported to be very satisfactory. There has been no change in the quotations.

Local operators have been slightly shading their prices on old crop Bourbons. The new crop is quoted firm.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgments Given Under Pure Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1549. Kellogg-Birge Co., Keokuk, Iowa; misbranding of sugar butter; pleaded guilty; fined \$20 and costs.
1550. Avis Cider & Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo.; misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited, or released on bond of \$500.
1551. Maurice C. Schlesinger, New York, N. Y.; misbranding of consumption cure; pleaded guilty; fined \$25.
1552. Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York, N. Y.; alleged misbranding of mustard; not guilty.
- 1553, 1554 and 1555. Place Bros., Oswego, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of cider vinegar; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of costs product should be released.
1556. V. Lopez & Co., New York; adulteration of butter; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.
1557. R. Hardesty Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo.; adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.
1558. Star Wafer Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; adulteration of ice cream cones; condemned and forfeited.
1559. Christ Kruse; adulteration of milk; found guilty; fined \$25 and costs.
1560. Allan-Pfeiffer Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; misbranding of extract of Damiana with saw Palmetto; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 and costs.
1561. Rex Extract Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; misbranding of vanilla bean sugar; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.
1562. Oakland Vinegar and Pickle Co., Saginaw, Mich.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$500 product should be released.
1563. R. C. Chance's Sons, Mount Holly, N. J.; adulteration of tomato ketchup; entered a plea of non vult; fined \$100.
1564. B. Fischer & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of pepper; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of good bond product should be released.
1565. Frank H. Lester, New York, N. Y.; adulteration of walnuts; condemned and forfeited, or on payment of bond of \$100 product should be released.
1566. J. T. Robey; adulteration of oysters in shell; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$400 product should be released.
1567. Eastport Sardine Co., Eastport, Me.; adulteration of sardines; condemned and forfeited.
1568. B. Fischer & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of pepper; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of good bond, product should be released.
1569. National Fruit Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.; adulteration and misbranding of apple cider; condemned and forfeited.
1570. Paolo Manganelli, New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of olive oil; pleaded guilty; fined \$15.
1571. Fleischmann-Clarke Co., San Francisco, Cal.; misbranding of cherries in maraschino; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.
1572. Liebethal Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited.
1573. Glaser, Kohn & Co., Chicago, Ills.; adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$500 product should be released.

1574. Glaser, Kohn & Co., Chicago, Ills.; adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited, or on payment of bond of \$500 product should be released.

1575. National Fruit Products Co., Boston, Mass.; adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited.

1576. H. J. Keith Co., adulteration of frozen egg product; product released.

1577. Golden Gate Fruit Co., San Gabriel, Cal.; alleged misbranding of apricot cordial; not guilty.

1578. J. K. Armsby Co., San Francisco, Cal., misbranding of canned salmon; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$300 product should be released.

1579. Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., Fort Scott, Kansas; misbranding of sorghum and corn syrup; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond, product should be released.

1580. Bettman-Johnson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$2500 product should be released.

1581. Elias D. King, Germantown, Md.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$5.

1582. Charles K. Summers, Lime Kiln, Md.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$5.

1583. Robert M. Heth, Manassas, Va.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$5.

1584. Bessire & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; misbranding of tomato preserves compound and of plum preserves compound; pleaded guilty; fined \$100 and costs.

1585. J. F. Conrad Gr. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$500 product should be released.

1586 and 1587. B. S. Ayars & Sons Co., Bridgeton, N. J.; adulteration of tomato pulp; condemned and forfeited.

1588. Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo.; adulteration and misbranding of powdered cocoa; condemned and forfeited, or on payment of bond of \$300 product should be released.

1589. V. Lopez & Co., New York, N. Y.; adulteration of butter; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.

1590. The Eloma Mfg. Co., Pueblo, Colo.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; condemned and forfeited.

1591. International Fruit Products Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; adulteration and misbranding of alleged maraschino cherries; condemned and forfeited; or on payment of bond of \$100 product should be released.

Guaranties Under Canadian Food Law.

Dr. A. McGill, chief analyst for the Canadian Government, is giving special study just now to the adulteration restrictions in the Dominion Pure Food Act. At present the manufacturer has to furnish warranty to the fact that the article offered is what it professes to be, pure and unadulterated. There is general unwillingness on the part of manufacturers to furnish a guaranty of this kind except in high-grade goods.

"Now it is important to remember," says Dr. McGill, "that the specific genuineness of an article is one thing, and its character as the best of its kind is quite another thing. The underlying principle of the adulteration act is that a thing shall be in fact what it professes to be, and it is evident that an article may truthfully fulfill a demand for an article without being the choicest of its kind. It is not the purpose of food legislation to discriminate against cheap foods; nor, indeed against low grade foods, so long as these are wholesome, and are truthfully described. Neither cheapness nor low quality constitutes legal adulteration. It requires but an elementary study of the subject to discover that many low-priced foods are much better value, so far as nutriment value goes, than foods which cost a great deal more money. It is worth considering whether more practical protection would not be given to the retail dealer, were he permitted to produce in court his certified invoices, as evidence of the character of the goods supplied to him. These invoices would thus become in themselves the warranty granted by the manufacturer or the furnisher."

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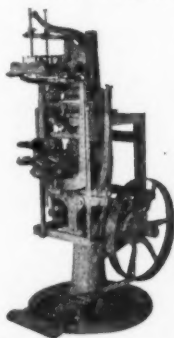
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SOAP mill, plodder, chipper, etc. Laboratory size, three kettles, in excellent condition. No reasonable offer refused. L, 15 Prince street, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED.—Pomade washer, small size, powder sifter and mixer, from 100 to 200 pounds capacity; bolting machine and cold cream emulsifier, 200 pounds or larger. Address C. R. T., care of this journal.

WANTED.—Perfume chemist who is experienced in the making up of perfumes in compositions for toilet soaps. We want a very careful man and are willing to pay the right salary. Address in full confidence, P. P. C., care of this journal.

WANTED.—Copper pomade washer. Address, giving full particulars, ELSON & BREWER, INC., 20 Gold St., New York.

SALESMAN, thoroughly familiar with essential oils and synthetics. One who is well acquainted with the buyers in high-class perfumery and soap houses. Most liberal terms, with splendid opportunity for advancement for energetic and competent gentleman. Address, *confidentially*, IMPORTER, care of this journal.

We want an energetic man to sell the Davis Automatic Filter on commission in the East. Any salesman calling on the perfume or flavoring extract line can handle this on the side to good advantage. For full particulars address Mr. Davis or Mr. Suddard, care of M. L. Barrett & Co., Chicago, Ills.

TALCUM powder mixer and sifter, capacity 500 pounds, excellent condition. No reasonable offer refused. L, 15 Prince street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE.—An old reliable cough syrup, well established, which has a good sale. Good opportunity for grocers' specialty manufacture. Address 201 N. Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED to get in touch with a man thoroughly capable of buying raw materials, manufacturing and producing a full line of flavoring extracts and toilet preparations. Address Practical, care of this journal.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS in the manufacture of casein rolling massage cream. Write us for samples and quotations. Get our prices before placing your contract. MARK W. ALLEN & Co., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—Perfumer experienced manufacturing high grade extracts, toilet waters, toilet preparations of all kinds. One who understands originating attractive packages, etc. State experience, ability and salary. Address G. M., care of this journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

I AM AN EXPERT SOAPMAKER, at present engaged in consulting work, and have worked out a process for making a very fine shaving soap—either in stick or powder form. If you are looking for such a product write H. M. W., care of this journal.

PERFUMER and Registered Druggist, young man, thoroughly acquainted with manufacture of perfumes, toilet goods, pharmaceuticals, flavoring extracts, desires position. Reasonable salary. Address X. Y. Z., care of this journal.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly familiar with toilet goods, perfumes and flavoring extracts, desires position as assistant or in charge of small laboratory. Small salary to start. Address A. B. C., care of this journal.

EXPERT PERFUMER, 20 years' experience with two of the largest houses in the country, is open for engagement. Address, in confidence, AROMATIQUE, care of this journal.

SITUATION WANTED by chemist and perfumer, expert on toilet and dental preparations, formally with Sanitol Co. Can forward samples. Address C. R. Borchers, Ph. C., 5948 Maple avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCED perfumer, has worked in leading houses in France, Germany and Switzerland, able to originate or imitate new perfumes, wants position in first-class house, willing to submit samples of his own make. Address EUROPEAN, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED by thoroughly competent and reliable laundry and toilet soap maker and superintendent. Best of references. G. S. H., care of this journal.

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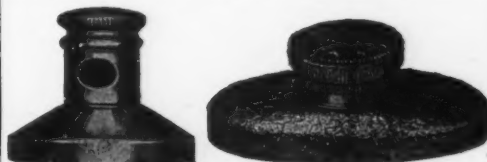
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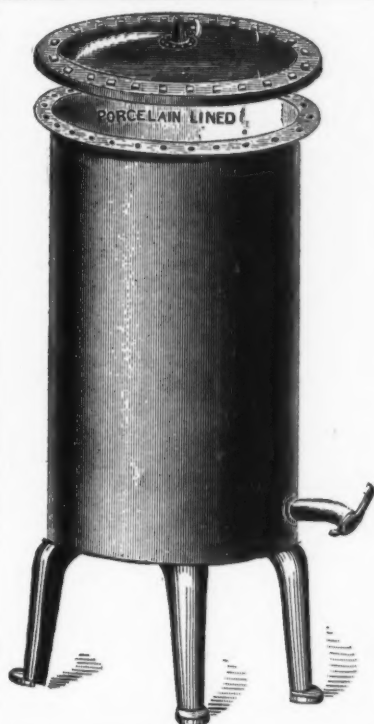
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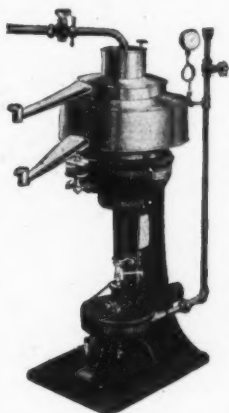
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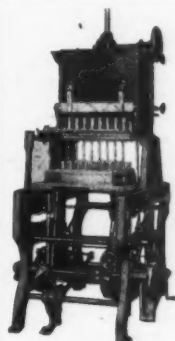
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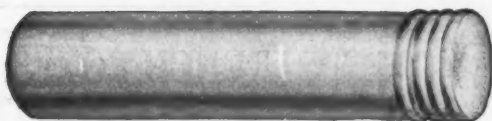


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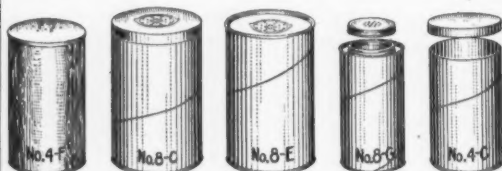
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